THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE GIRL FROM FRISCO AT WEST END CINEMA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. V NO. 82 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be despatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

NOTICE.

HOLIDAY TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

In view of the difficulties now attendant on passages to Europe, the P. and O. Company beg to announce that arrangements have been made to introduce special six months' Holiday Return Tickets to Australia and New Zealand. Many of the P. and O. Company's outward and homeward Australian Mail steamers will call at Bombay during the next few months and there will be ample room for any passengers desirous of visiting Australasia.

Six Months' Holiday Return Tickets.

	1st Saloon. Rs.	2nd Saloon Rs.
To Melbourne	630	450
,, Sydney	690	480
,, New Zealand (Auckland and Wellington).	870	660

24 Months' Return Tickets.

	Rs.	Rs.
To Melbourne	900	675
,, Sydney	945	720
,, New Zealand	1,080	855

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
19, Rampart Row.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lak's.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact, many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be *Kaminia Oil.*

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hong-Kong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, *Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City,* Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, *Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum* City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. *per annum.*

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of *interest which can be ascertained on application.*

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as *Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½* per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. *The Bank grants accommodation on* terms to be arranged against approved *security.*

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business *apply to:—*

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the *Government of H. H. the Maha*raja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act *III of 1897.*

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	*Rs. 20,00,000*
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	*Rs. 5,75,000*

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over *Rs. 1,00,000* by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be *ascertained on application.*

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£[illegible]

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE are granted on the Head Office and Branches in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily *balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000* provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which *may be ascertained on application.*

EVERY description of BANKING and EX*CHANGE business transacted.*

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from *Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per* cent. per annum from December 1st to May *31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the re*maining six months. On sums exceeding *Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special* arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to *Rs. 3 per half year.*

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Basrah.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES ISLAMS.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.

BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$31,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to *Rs. 5* half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. *Drafts granted on London* and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan Credits granted *Bills purchased and every* description of Banking and Exchange busi*ness transacted.*

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and *grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and* branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX*CHANGE business undertaken.*

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR

EMPRESS HOTEL NASIK ROAD DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that works for a REPUTATION ONLY.

A. VIANELLI,
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian *Trust Act.*

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.

MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.

Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3, BOMBAY.

Telegraphs: "GOODWILL." Telephone No. 2709.

BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION *AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF* SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, *CYPRUS, ETC.*

Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).

AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

Children brought up on

LE-VISCO

LOOK CHEERFUL

Price per tin Rs. 3 V. P. charges extra.

LE-VISCO INDIA Co., BOMBAY 7

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.,

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application—

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS.

ON TUESDAY the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Haridas Moolji's Shop at Sundar Chowk, Moolji Jaitha Market *by order of Shah Popatlal Amarchand,* and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bomanji Framji and Co.

50 bales each 30 pieces of Japanese Sheetings No. 3333, quality No. 2300.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH APRIL, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of Very Rich Seasoned Blackwood Indian Carved Furniture, as also of Specially Selected and Made-to-order Household Furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji and other well-known Makers, Sweet-toned Cottage Piano, by Messrs. Nenfeld and Co., Berlin, Rich Persian Carpets, English Solid Sterling Silver presentation Cup, also Brand new "Fosh" safes of various sizes, etc. etc.

TO-DAY THURSDAY, the 5th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the very rich seasoned blackwood Indian carved furniture such as very old seasoned blackwood solid round dining table, rich carved sideboards, rich Indian carved, seasoned blackwood wardrobe with figures of Gods, rich drawing room carved *sofa* seats, rich carved seasoned blackwood revolving and centre tables, etc., etc., and also specially selected and made-to-order household furniture by Messrs. Devji Canji and other well-known *makers, such as rich mirrored* sideboards by Devji, dinner waggons, dining tables, dining chairs, rich suites of sofas and chairs, rich Wimbridge pattern large cabinets, rich teapoys, mirrored hat stands, revolving book cases, sweet-toned cottage piano by Messrs. Nenteld and Co., Berlin, very rich seasoned wood double almyrahs, by Devji Canji, clothes and gown presses, dressing chests of drawers, marble top washing and dressing tables, English brass and iron double bed, rich old Persian carpets, size 10½ feet by 5½ feet, 7 feet by 4½ feet, and 6½ feet by 4 feet, English solid sterling silver presentation cup, rich flower pots, rich automatic purdahs, rich glass and porcelainware, Brand new safes etc., etc.

The property of A. Casanova, Esq., Consul-General for Portugal and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A PROSPECTIVE INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUILDING AT SEWRI CROSS ROAD, KOLIWADA.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the Owners, sell by Public *Auction, the undermentioned* property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Government Toka tenure together with the *messuage,* tenement or a *three-storied* building, standing thereon, situate lying and being at the Sewri Cross Road, Koliwada in *the Registration Sub-District of Bombay,* admeasuring 334 square yards and five-ninth of another square yard or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 62, New No. 14687, *New Survey Nos. 1 2/2317 and 6 2316,* and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward *No. 3188 (1A), Street No. 429 A.A and bound*ed as follows, that is to say, on or towards *the East by the Port Trust Railway Lines,* on or towards the West by a vacant piece of land, belonging to the Vendors, on or to*wards the South also by a vacant piece* of land belonging to Esmail Essa.

For further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds, can be had of N. C. Dalal, Esq., Attorney for the Owners *at his office at Oak Lane, Fort, or of the* undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

BONA FIDE SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 11-30 A.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 CASKS OF *CEMENT OF GREEN "ANCHOR" BRAND* AND RED "CRESCENT" BRAND.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. Beggiano and Co., *and on account and risk of the* following defaulting Indentors, Messrs. *CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auc*tion THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 5th day of April, 1917, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.), at Shed *No. 9, Victoria Docks, the following:—*

On account and risk of Messrs. Karimji Esmailji and Co.

C. B. 00114/00117. 400 casks of cement of green "Anchor" brand.

*On account and risk of Mr. Ambalal Hira*chand.

C. B. 00118/00121. 400 casks of cement of green "Anchor" brand

On account and risk of Messrs. Dayabhai Ambalal & Co.

C. B. 00122/00125. 400 casks of cement of green "Anchor" brand.

On account and risk of Messrs. Ali Mahomed Gulamally.

C. B. 00126/00128. 300 casks of cement of green *"Anchor" brand.*

On account and risk of Mr. Caderbhoy Nathoobhoy.

C. B. 00129/00132. 400 casks of cement of red "Crescent" brand.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF "STUDEBAKER" MOTOR CAR, HANDSOME SHIGRAM AND *HORSE.*

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, *Esq., the Receiver in H. C. Suit No. 144 of* 1917 (Haji Esmail v/s Haji Ebrahim and ors.) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

One "Studebaker" motor car, 6 seats, in running order.

One rubber-tyred handsome shigram.

One horse.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th April, 1917.

SPECIAL SHORT PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding four lines (24 words), Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words), or part of a line, 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2-0-0 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Four annas per line, or Rs. 2 per inch. Minimum space three lines. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch. Minimum charge Re. 1-8.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING-DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local ..... Rs. 30 per annum.
Up-Country ..... Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

MISCELLANEOUS

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR CARS for Prompt Reliable, and High Class Repair at lowest rate under personal supervision of our expert Automobile Engineer from London. Guarantee entire satisfaction. Motor Cars for sale and for hire. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES & MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Ltd., Hughes Road, Chawpatty, Bombay. B

[illegible] VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 150. Apply to DIRECTOR of AGRICULTURE Baroda. 7588

WANTED,—A fast and accurate SHORTHAND WRITER and TYPIST for a merchant's office. Good salary to a suitable man. Apply stating experience and terms to Box No. 692, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7633

WANTED—A couple of European CONFECTIONERS for a Cafe and Restaurant in Punjab. Personal interview in Bombay necessary before engagement. Apply stating qualifications and terms in the first instance to Box No. 695, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7659

WANTED—A GOVERNESS and COMPANION for an Indian Family (Hindus) of position in Punjab. Must be able to talk Hindustani and teach children usual subjects of English education. Personal interview in Bombay necessary. Apply stating terms, qualifications and age to Box No. 696, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7660

WANTED for the Parel and Jhansi Workshops a few educated INDIAN LADS between 16 and 18 years of age with good physique, and who have passed at least the 6th standard either in English or in the Vernacular, to serve as Apprentice Boilermakers and Apprentice Fitters, for a period of not less than five years. Good prospects. Apply, with copies of school certificates, to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, Bombay. 7655

WANTED

WANTED—A second hand gentleman's SADDLE. Apply to Box No. 694, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 7654

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 8, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A COPPER CYLINDER DRYING MACHINE in perfect working order. Apply to

Manager,
MADHAVJI DHARAMSY MILLS,
7671 Foras Road, Tardeo, Bombay

WANTED—Everybody to know that "Free Treatment of Accidents and Injuries" together with a Prospectus is sent free to any address by THE KALPATARU AYURVEDIC WORKS & STORES (Jorasanko, Calcutta), *the Best and Biggest Ayurvedic House in India*, manufacturing GENUINE SHASTRIC Medicines and MACHINE-MADE TABLETS under direct supervision of its founder MAHAMAHOPADHYAYA KAVIRAJ GANANATH SEN, SARASWATI, M.A., L.M.S. Apply to-day at once.

VIVE LA FRANCE !

THE FRENCH ROOM, affiliated to the ALLIANCE FRANCAISE DE PARIS and the TOURING CLUB DE FRANCE gives its resident and non-resident members (1) conversational practice in the most pleasant forms, (2) practical help when they travel in France.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One WESTINGHOUSE D. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts 1160/1160 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1085

FOR SALE—ENGLISH SHAFTING CRANK SHAFTS pulleys assorted size. Apply to Box No. 691, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7624

FOR SALE.—ELECTRO MOTORS, all sizes, 3-phase, 460 volts. Send for particulars to Box No. 1000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—A 4 cylinder 12-14 H.P. Landaulet body, 5 seater FIAT CAR. Condition good. Price Rs. 6,500 net. Apply to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 7664

FOR SALE.—12 H. P. Torpedo Body BERLIET CAR, newly painted with four new tyres. The car was recently overhauled and is in excellent order. Nett price Rs. 5,500. Apply to P. G. MERCHANT, Girgaum Post Office No. 4. 7631

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY REGISTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th day of April 1917, both days inclusive for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1916 payable to shareholders registered on the 11th day of April 1917.

By order of the Board,
PESTONJI D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 5th April 1917. 7662.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Branch Office of THE SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED, will be removed to 12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, on the 10th April, 1917.

J. SATO,
Manager.

7618

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract of supply for five years of liquor in Inre State with effect from the 1st October, 1917. Tenders should reach this office on or efore the 10th April, 1917, at 12 a.m. For conditions, applications should be made the Undersigned.

COMMISSIONER, ABKARI & SAYAR,
7536 Indore State.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 12 lakhs of Deodar B. G. Railway sleepers to be delivered in our depot at Jhelum or Mangla during the period 1st of October, 1917 to 30th of April, 1918. Offers should be sent in sealed covers to the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 10th of April next.

ISHERDAS SAWHNEY,
M.A., LL.B.,
7545 Nawashehr via Abbottabad.

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th April, 1917, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the business mentioned in the Circular posted to the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7601

THE SASSOON & ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of April, 1917, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report, Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st December 1916.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December 1917 and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd April to 18th April 1917 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
M. NISSIM, Manager,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1917. 7600

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER LONDON, S.W.

FRIDAY, the 6th instant and MONDAY, the 9th being Public Holidays the Bombay Branch of the Society will be CLOSED on both days. 7657.

W. I. T. C.

WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

SANCTIONED BY GOVERNMENT.

THE issue of tickets in the above will commence from MONDAY, April 16th and full details of the Lottery and Prizes will be published on MONDAY next, 9th instant.

E. F. LANCE,
Ag. Secy., W. I. T. C.

736

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TENDERS FOR FILLING IN THE LOW-LYING GROUND NEAR MATUNGA RAILWAY STATION, B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WITH EITHER EARTH OR MURUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 24th April, 1917, for,

Filling in the low-lying ground near Matunga Railway Station B. B. and C. I. Railway with either earth or murum.

2. Plans may be seen and Forms of Specification etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Hydraulic Engineer.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Tenders must be delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office. All Tender delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

5. The rates must be carefully entered and no variation or alteration in the rates will be allowed by the Commissioner on any account after the Tenders are opened.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. SMITH,
M. Inst. C. E. &c.,
Hydraulic Engineer,
Municipality.

Water Department,
Bombay, 4th April, 1917. 7665

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, the 6th, 7th and 9th proximo, those days being Public Holidays (Easter) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 30th March, 1917. 7610

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BHIMJI JAIRAJ MACKANJI has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. All persons having any claim to the said properties by way of inheritance, gift lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims, if any, which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being at Mody Street in the City and Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 408 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 708 and 709, New No. 5908, Old Survey No. 4077-1079 New Survey No. 8514 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2083 Street No. 230-236 and bounded on the East by Modi Street on the West by the property secondly hereinafter described on the North by the property of Jamnadas Khusaldas and on the South by Dwarkadas Lane.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon and a gully to the West thereof lying and being at Dwarkadas Lane in the City and Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 83 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707 New No. 5903 Old Survey No. 791 and New Survey No. 8513 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2605 and Street No. 69 and bounded on the East by the property first hereinbefore described on the West by the property of Thakar Vanmali Shamji and Sons on the North by the Dwarkadas Cross Lane and on the South by Dwarkadas Lane.

Dated this 4th day of April 1917.

KANGA & SAYANI,
7663 Purchaser's Attorneys.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 6

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ARMSTRONG *DECEASED.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having claims against the late John Armstrong late of Bangalore in the Native State of Mysore, European who died at Bangalore on or about the 2nd day of August, 1915, and Letters of Administration (with the copy will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of March, 1917 to Nayan Harilal Pandia the Administrator in British India of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. PANDIA and CO., Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Pandia and Co. the attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1917.

PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Nayan Harilal Pandia Administrator in British India of the Estate and effects of John Armstrong deceased. 7487

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and credits of HUSSEINBHOY VALLIBHOY, share and stock broker late of Bandra in Thana District Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

JENABAI widow of HUSSEINBHOY VALLIBHOY of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Doongri Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the seventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,

The 29th day of March 1917.
Messrs. DASTUR & Co.,
7658. Petitioner's Attorneys.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

FAVOURITE RESORT OF THE ELITE OF BOMBAY.

NEW FROGRAMME TO-NIGHT.

MISS TENKWA
AND HER COMPANY.

TWICE DAILY AT 6-15 AND 9-45

JAPANESE DANCING
CONJURING
MAJIC
GREAT WATER TRICK.

RS. 500 REWARD.
THE MYSTERIOUS BOX.

Miss Tenkwa will give the above sum to any member of the audience who will sit on a chair on the stage and who, when she shouts "One, Two, Three," can catch her.

Prices as usual.

Nurses and Children Half Price to all parts except Gallery Annas 8. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Dress Circle, Balcony and Rupee Gallery seats.

BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.'S.

LAST DAY. LAST SERIES.
"THE VAMPIRES"
and
"THE GRIP OF EVIL"
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL
OLYMPIA CINEMA
Sandhurst Road. T. No. 1266.

AMUSEMENTS.

At 6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** at 6-30 p.m.

A CIRCUS DRAMA. IN 3 PARTS.

"TINSEL and TRAGEDY"

FEATURING MD'SLLE ROBINNE AND MONS. ALEXANDER

BRITISH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES with the GUARDS.

"STUDY THIS WELL"

ELDORADO—The only European Cinema in Bombay.
ELDORADO—Means comfort and elegance.
ELDORADO—For best Pictures and exclusivity.
ELDORADO—Has no rival in Bombay.
ELDORADO—Is the only Cinema that imports direct all the best selections of Films.
ELDORADO—Cannot be equalized because of its excellent European Management. Don't forget the Directing Partner, was the Manager of the Excelsior Tent which is still branded in every heart.
ELDORADO—Look out for great events shortly.
ELDORADO—The only Cinema with life-size Pictures and best light.

! A Surprise !

On Saturday the 7th April, at the Eldorado Prize Show at 5 p. m. a new Bicycle will be given away, everyone will have a chance to win it, as all the tickets of all classes will be together.

WHO IS TO BE THE LUCKY ONE ???

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
and
WOLSELEY CHARLES
present the
BANDMAN MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL"
GOOD FRIDAY, APRIL 6th
NO PERFORMANCE.
SATURDAY HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE MILLION DOLLAR GIRL."
Saturday, April 7th at 9-30 p.m.
"THE SCAMPS"
In a New TOPSY TURVY Bill
SUNDAY AT 6 p.m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"BEAUTIES & VARIETIES"
Monday April 8th at 9-30 p. m.
The Merry Musical Play
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Plan at ROSE & Co.
from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. day.
After 7 p.m. at Theatre.

NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.
TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
Film Sensation of the Season.
AVATAR
AVATAR
AVATAR
Adapted from the celebrated French novel BY THEOPHILE GAUTIER.
Featuring Italy's greatest film actor
SIGNOR AMNETO NOVELLI.
WEIRD. MAGICAL. LUXURIOUS. MYSTIC. ENTHRALLING. MOST AMAZING.
A film that will make people talk from one end of the city to the other.
Thrice Nightly: 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
USUAL HALF RATES.
Brochure Containing the whole story can be had. Price ONE ANNA.

OUR GREAT GALA NIGHT IS TO-NIGHT!
MONSTER VAUDEVILLES & NOVELTIES !!
SPECIAL FOR THE EASTER HOLIDAYS
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE.
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE GAIETY Co.
presents
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
MISS ESSIE JENNINGS
In a Bunch of latest London Songs.
The Great
RENVILLE ROBERTY
RENVILLE ROBERTY
Introdncing his Sensational
EGYPTIAN COSTUME TRUNK.
MISS MONA
MISS MONA
Gaiety's popular soubrette.
CHARLIE
CHARLIE
In New Comedy Numbers.
THE WARLEYS
THE WARLEYS
In their Negro Revue entitled
PLANTATION MEMORIES
Concluding with
"GROTESQUE DANCE."
MISS IRENE BERYL
MISS IRENE BERYL
A Comic Turn and
"DANCE COMIQUE."
Including the Famous
"HAREM DANCE."
Intercepted by a cinema Circus drama
THE BURNING TRAIN
(At 10 o'clock)
AT 6-30 SHOW There will be a Comedy
"THE CHOCOLATE REVOLVER"
Roll On To-night to the old Gaiety and Enjoy yourself.

ONE ANNA !

Miraculous Muligai (Root). Wonderful remedy for all sorts of ailments and diseases.

For particulars apply with one anna stamp on receiptt of which a Calendar for three years with a photo will be sent.

(Sd.) S. A. K. PILLAI,
Mettupalaiyam,
Coimbatore Dt. S. I.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA.

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Pathe's Gold Rooster Triumph!

"SUNSHINE and SHADOWS."



Featuring the Marvellous child actress

BABY MARIE OSBORNE

OLYMPIA CINEMA

Sandhurst Road. Telephone No. 1266.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR EASTER WEEK.

FROM

TO-MORROW

THE MOST ACTIVE ANIMAL ACTOR IN THE WORLD

KNOWN AS

"JACKO"

Who turned the public wherever he went as mad as anything. His agility and human understanding verifies the name—

"THE DUMB GENIUS"

Such animal film has never been screened here.

It is the first and the foremost.

SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE TO-MORROW AT 5-15 P.M. (S.T.)

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA

NEAR GOLPITHA.

THE

GREAT EASTERN CINEMA

Edwards Theatre, Kalbadevi Road.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY THURSDAY.

This week two powerful dramas

"BALLET GIRL'S VINDICATION"

AND

"A RACE WITH DEATH."

3 SHOWS TO-NIGHT

6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

BOROLIN

BARON BELA VECSY SAYS:—

About a week ago the roots of my hair on head, beard and eyebrows became inflamed, and inflamation began to spread fast. I was shooting at the time at Marmaros consequently no physician was near. I tried Borolin, and thank God am quite well now. This proves that Borolin is really a miraculous medicine.

Thousands of other unsolicited testimonials. If you cannot obtain Borolin at local chemists' order direct from

BOROLIN IMPORT DEPOT:—

298, Bazaar Road, Bandra.

Rs. 1-4-0 per bottle.



RUBBER STAMP

Mfrs. & Engravers.

P. P. RELE & SONS,

179, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE TONIC OF TONICS.

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

Build up, Brace up, Tone up, Wake up! get ready for the coming monsoon days. Banish from the system the weariness and lassitude left over from summer. Restore the rundown condition, strengthen the blood, increase the appetite, build up old or young, as the need may be. The most marvellous remedy on the face of the earth, for invalids, convalescents, for weak ladies and busy, active adults.

Rs. 2-0-0 for a bottle of 40 Pearls.

Annas 4 for a trial package for 2 days' use.

Get a bottle to-day.

BUILD UP BRACE UP TONE UP WAKE UP

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C), Jooma Musjid, MARKET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	8,000
Futures at New York May	..	..	19.16+32
" " July	..	..	18.87+29
" " October	..	..	18.01+28
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	19.35+15
Futures at New Orleans May	..	..	18 47—29
" " July	..	..	18 34+30

MONEY MARKET.

London, Mar. 30th.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	36
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.			
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	..	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		..	5
" " " 6 "		..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	..	..	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	..	..	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	..	..	53⅛+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	..	..	44½ }
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	64½ } Unchgd.
Government Securities 3%	..	..	55½ }
Ex On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.80 Unchgd.

London, Mar. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	..	..	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small offerings steady.			
Discount Bank of England Rate 5½ per cent. since 18th Jan. 1917.			
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	..	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	..	..	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months		..	5
" " " 6 "		..	5 1/4
Interest day to day loans	..	..	3 1/2
" 7 day market loans	..	..	4 3/8
Consols 2½%	..	..	53⅜+⅛
Rupee Paper 3½%	..	..	44½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	..	..	64½ }
Government Securities 3%	..	..	55⅝ } +⅛
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	..	..	27.60 Un chgd.

THE MAILS.

London, Mar. 31st.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 30th.

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	£85½—¼
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	..	£92½ Unchgd.
5% New	..	..	..	£94⅛

London, Mar. 31st.

3½% 1925—1928	..	..	..	£85⅛ Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	..	..	..	£92½—¼
5% New	..	..	..	£94⅛

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 30th.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid	..	..	80

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Feb.-Mar. Paid	..	..	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	..	..	70

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Buyers	..	..	101
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs ex-Ship Apr.-May	..	..	97
Toria Rapeseed Apr.-May Sellers	..	..	100

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs ex-Ship Mar.-Apr. Sellers	..	..	103

London, April 2nd.

Linseed Calcutta Mar.-April Sellers	..	..	107

London, Mar. 30th.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sellers	..	..	£18/10

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£147
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	..	..	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..	..	42½

FREIGHT:

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos 16/18 C & F Calcutta, Mar.-Apr,	..	..	22/6
Raw Java, C & F Bombay Mar.-Apr.	..	..	22/9
do. do. Karachi Mar.-Apr.	..	..	22/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Mar.-Apr.	..	..	24/8
do. do, Bombay Mar.-Apr.	..	..	24/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apr.	..	..	24/10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Value			3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June		..	3/7

London, Mar. 31st.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Paid	..	..	80

AUSTRALIAN:

South Australian Feb.-March quoted	..	..	82

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	..	..	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Buyers	..	..	101
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May	..	..	97
Toria Rapeseed April-May Sellers	..	..	100

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Sellers	..	..	103

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sellers	..	..	£18/10

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	..	..	£147
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	..	..	£136½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..	..	42½

FREIGHT

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Mar.-Apl.	..	..	22/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	..	..	22/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl.	..	..	22/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Mar.-Apl.	..	..	24/8
do. do. Bombay Mar.-Apl.	..	..	24/9
do. do Karachi Mar.-Apl	..	..	24/10

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar.-April Value			3/2½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June		..	3/7½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Messrs. PAWEL BROS APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, April 4th.

Description.		Delivery April 1917	May 1917	Spot Cotton.
Broach,	Good M G	412/3	..	..
Broach,	Fine M G	416	419	.. 405/12
Bengal,	F.G. M G	..	..	.. 299/00
Bengal,	Fine M G	..	315	.. 300/10
Bengal,	Superfine M G	..	..	.. 312/22
Rajputana,	Fine M G	..	..	.. 300/10
Sind Punjab,	F.ne M G	..	..	.. 300/10
Khan. Akola	Fine M G	..	383	.. 345/96
Ellich./Amraoti	Fine M G	..	..	.. 345/95
Dhamg./Pulgaon	Fine M G	..	..	.. 360/75
Yeotmal,	Fine M G	..	..	.. 365/78
Nagpore,	Fine M G	..	..	.. 375/85
Hingt./Wardha	Fine G.M,	..	..	.. 377/87
Khandesh,	Fine M,G,	..	368	.. 330/45
Khandesh,	F,G, M,G,	..	388	.. 310/25
Khandwa Sanawad,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	.. 300/10
Jalna	F,G, M,G,	..	..	.. 335/45
Indore,	I,G, M,G,	..	..	.. ..
Ujjain,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	.. ..
Nander,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	.. 396/00
Mathia,	Fine M,G,	..	..	.. 340/50
Mathia,	F,G, M,G,	..	..	.. 325/35
SawGinned Dharwar	Good	..	416	.. ..
Coompta,	GoodM G	..	440	.. ..
Westerns,	Good M G	..	421	.. ..
Westerns,	Good H G	..	416	.. ..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th April, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	325	315	305	..	Ready &
Bengals (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Sounde-Punjab (M G)	310	320	310	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Khandesh (M G)	..	373	348	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Jalna (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	360	..	Ready
Barsee (M G) (G.S.)	..	..	385	..	Ready
Nandid Good (Fair-Staple)	..	..	428	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	383	363	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	388	..	..	1/25th May 17
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	380	360	..	Ready
	..	386	..	..	1/25th May 17
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	385	373	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	390	378	..	Ready &
Yeotmal (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Nagpore	..	398	387	..	Ready &
Kampti (M G)	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	402	390	..	Ready
	..	408	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	..	..	..	..
	..	418	412	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	424	..	..	1/25th May 17
	..	421	..	417	25th Apr. 17
Wadhwan (M G)	..	425	410	..	Ready
(H G.)	..	413	398	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	355	345	..	Ready &
	..	..	..	..	1/25th May 17
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	420	May/June 17
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	414	May/June 17
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns. M.G.)	..	..	..	422	May/June 17
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	412	May/June 17
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	432	May/June 17
Mtra (M.G.)	..	..	..	428	May/June 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, April 4th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Ball. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30'	46 0 0	6 10 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	46 0 0	6 10 0
" Karachi Bangla	46 0 0	6 11 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 1 0	6 7 0
" Brown Cawnpore	5 15 0	6 5 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	6 8 0	6 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 8 0	8 14 0
" Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 4 0
Teaseed White 95.15	45 0 0	8 14 0
" Gajar 75.25	43 0 0	8 10 0
" Gajar 50.50	41 0 0	8 6 0
" Black	39 0 0	7 14 0
Popyseed, White	7 4 0	7 13 0
Groundnuts	37 0 0	4 5 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 3 0
Jawa	34 0 0	4 12 0
Arandla	37 0 0	.. ..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April-May	6 5 3	
Linseed May	8 5 3	
" Sept.	10 0 0	

BULILON.

Bombay, April 4.

There was a little business in the Silver Market to-day as London and China rates were unchanged.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 87-10.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-Duty, 87-13.
Silver 2nd Settlement ex-Duty, 88-1.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 1/32.
Bank D. Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Francs 188.
2 Months' Sight France, Francs 194½.
30 Days' Sight Hongkong, Rs. 171¾.
30 Days' Sight Shanghai, Rs. 255.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 150½ to Rs. 152.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at 67.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan is quoted at 80.

SHARES.

There was more activity in the share market to-day with a bigger business passing. At the close the market was quiet due to profit-taking.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,530 to 1,520, Madhawjis from 1,780 to 1,770, Swedeshis from 1,796 to 1,775, Fazulbhoys from 690 to 680, Nagpurs from 2,395 to 2,375, Crescents from 208¾ to 206¼, Indian Bleaching from 315 to 307-8, Indore-Malwa from 450 to 440.

Davids were quiet at 490, Currimbhoys at 315, Bombay United at 730.

Tata Iron Ordinarys opened at 257-8 but closed at 252-8 and Deferreds were quoted at 980. Katni Ordinarys were quite steady at 270 and Deferreds at 960.

Central India Minings were quoted at 58 and Shivrajpurs improved to 45-8 but closed at 45. Bombay-Burmas declined to 932-8 and Bombay Trams were quiet at 327-8.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

(Incorporated in England).

Comparative Statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 31st March 1917.

		Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Mar. 1917.			
G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	25,98,400	5,27,54,427
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	72,000	16,12,281
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	4,600	85,905
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	13,300	2,06,249
Total	..	26,88,300	5,46,78,382
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Mar. 1916.			
G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	23,17,733	5,40,16,265
A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	74,879	16,44,595
B. K. Rly.	.. ..	5,575	1,22,349
C. B. Rly.	.. ..	17,378	2,69,553
Total	..	23,15,563	5,60,52,762
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. Rly.	.. ..	+2,80,667	—12,61,838
Inc. or Dec. A. D. C. Rly.	.. ..	—1,879	—29,294
Inc. or Dec. B. K. Rly.	.. ..	— 975	—20,444
Inc. or Dec. C. B. Rly.	.. ..	—4,076	—61,304

Central Provinces Railways.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Mar. 1917.	12,600	3,54,853
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Mar. 1916	11,097	2,97,551
Increase or Decrease	+1,503	+57,302

Dhond Baramati Light Railway.

	Total for the week. Rs.	Total to date. Rs.
Approximate Earnings for week ending 31st Mar. 1917	3,400	26,305
Earnings for corresponding 7 days ending 31st Mar. 1916	1,221	29,955
Increase or Decrease	+2,179	+6,850

NOTE—Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st January 1917.

COMPANY MEETING.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

30 P. C. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

The forty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders and policyholders of the Company was held yesterday at the Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, presiding.

Mr. R. Paterson Brown, the Manager, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman then said:—Gentlemen,—Four months ago I had the pleasure of addressing the shareholders and Policyholders of the Company in connection with the Valuation Report which was then under notice. On that occasion I was able to speak with confidence of the Company's strong financial position and continued prosperity and to-day I am in the same pleasant position of having a most satisfactory Report to refer to. The Report having been duly circulated, I conclude that it may be taken as read. Although I do not intend to detain you long, yet I feel there are certain features in the year's operations which it is right that I should ask you to give special attention to.

In the first place, you will notice that the Funds have again been increased by the largest amount yet recorded—a sum of over Rs. 31,83,000 having been added during the year. When addressing you in November last I drew your attention to the measures taken in order to provide for the serious depreciation which had taken place in Government Paper and the other high class Securities in which the Funds are invested and again to-day I draw your attention to the large sum standing to the credit of the Investment Reserve Fund, which Fund has been more than doubled since the last Annual General Meeting. I think you will admit that it is a matter for congratulation that your Dierctors in earlier years created the Investment Reserve Fund with the object of equalising fluctuations in the Investments. It must also be remembered that the Company will not be called upon to realise any of their holdings—at any rate for many years to come, if at all—and at the end of the War there is every reason to anticipate that the Investments will gradually improve to a considerable extent. Whatever may lie in the future, your Directors are alive to the desirability of continuing to make ample provision for depreciation.

You must also be glad to notice that the average rate of interest realised on the Funds during the year was over 4½ per cent.

As I have referred to the Funds, it will interest you to know that this year the Company have invested in the British War Loan and are also taking up a large amount of the Indian War Loan.

Another point of interest and one which I know you will regard as a clear indication of the continued confidence in the Company is to be found in the New Business written. The Sums Assured in new Policies amount to Rs. 71 Lakhs—an advance on the previous year of over Rs. 16½ Lakhs.

Now I ask your attention to the Claims and these—although an additional year's business has been added—show a decrease of Rs. 74,000 on the amount of the previous year. The Claims as in former years have been well within the Company's expectation and the Shareholders and Policyholders can realise from this that your Directors and Manager continue to exercise the strictest care in the selection of business.

You will be glad to learn that great care continues to be given to the expenditure incurred in connection with the Company's working. It has been the invariable rule to the same time doing all that is necessary to attract Insurers, encourage Agents and to secure efficiency in all departments. I cannot do better than remind you of what our Consulting Actuary wrote in his Report on the Company's position last year. When referring to expenditure he stated:—

"The lower rate of expenditure at which the business of the Company is being carried on is a matter of great moment to Policy-holders and one which should be carefully studied by all who desire to effect a Policy.

I take this occasion to record the appreciation of the Directors of the good work done by Mr. Paterson Brown, the Manager, and the Officers associated with him at Head Office and at the Branches. In these times when the getting of business is particularly difficult owing to the abnormal conditions arising from the War, I think great credit is due to the Officers, as also to the Agents, who have supported the management in their efforts throughout the year.

As in former years, I add a word as to the importance of our Shareholders and Policyholders doing their part for the Company. I would remind them of the great benefit which has come through the medium of a life Policy in our Company to many widows and children throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and the further East. Since the Company was established in 1874 over 4½ crores have been paid for claims by death or under matured Policies. It is no mere boast to say that all that is best in Life Assurance is secured by a Policy in the "Oriental" the pioneer of Life Assurance in this country.

Gentlemen, I have pleasure in moving that the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1916 be adopted.

Mr. Warden seconded the adoption of the Report, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried.

Mr. R. Barlow proposed that a Dividend to Shareholders for the year ending 31st December 1916 be paid at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum on the Paid up Capital on and after Monday, the 16th April, 1917. This was seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and carried.

Mr. Robert Barlow and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna were re-elected and the appointment of Mr. Ralph Kidd as a Director was confirmed.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting terminated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

There was an improvement in the market for jute shares to-day owing to a large order having been placed with mills and better prices were paid all round. Towards the close there was a slightly easier feeling in evidence. There was very little doing in coal shares for which inquiry appears to have dropped off altogether. In other directions there was no feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Ondai ord 14, 14-4; Standard ord 41-8, 41-12.

Jute:—Auckland ord 165, 172, 173; Barnagore ord 86, 93, 95, 96, 94, 100, 101, 98; Belvedere ord 245, 246-8; Clive ord 102, 107, 110, 112, 118, 115, 112, 115, 120, 118, 117, 115, 118; Dalhousie ord 266, 267-8; Fort Gloster ord 365, 368; Kamarhatty ord 250, 274, 275, 280; Kankinarrah ord 374; Northbrook ord 24, 23-8, 27, 27-4, 27-8, 27.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-8 to Rs. 67-12.

With reference to a recent notice in the press inviting applications for the post of Traffic Probationers on the G. I. P. Railway the following gentlemen have been appointed with effect from 1st May 1917:—

Mr. S. M. Basrur and Mr. Nalin Sankar Sen.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 4.

No rain has fallen except locally in south Malabar.

Forecast:—A few thunderstorms in north-west India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 4th April 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded except in the western districts. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north-west Punjab; night temperature is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner; night temperature is also above the average at Karachi and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Central India west and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Night temperature is in excess at Mount Abu and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is slightly below the average at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the Bombay Deccan and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is normal or in excess.

General Remarks.—Except for a few thundershowers in the south of the Peninsula, weather has been dry over the reporting area. Conditions are slightly unsettled in upper Sind and the north-west Punjab.

A few falls may occur in the extreme south and possibly in the Punjab.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd April 1917.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 31 deg Fahr.	29.803 Inchs
Temperature of Air	83.2 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 "
Dew Point	76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.802 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	5.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air do.	88.1 "
Minimum do.	78.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, SSE, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	97 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on still	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed	4	m 9 48	25 1	4	m 3 44	18 8
		10 7a	26 4		3 32a	18 8
Thur	5	m 10 24	26 1	5	m 4 10	17 9
		10 32a	26 10		4 12a	18 2
		10 58a	27 3	a	m 4 32	18 11
Sat.	7	m 11 31	27 9	7	m 5 16	17 5
		11 26a	27 6		5 24a	17 7
Sun.	8	m 0 4a	28 3	8	m 5 34	15 7
		11 56a	27 7		5 58a	17 8
		0 38a	28 0	9	m 6 4	15 3
Mon.	9				6 31a	18 0
Tues.	10	m 0 28	27 5	10	m 6 35	15 0
		1 14a	28 4		7 5a	18 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 4 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 31m.	" 6h. 52m.
" 5 (Thursday)	" 6h. 30m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 6 (Friday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 53m.
" 7 (Saturday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 8 (Sunday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 9 (Monday)	" 6h. 27m.	" 6h. 54m.
" 10 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 26m.	" 6h. 55m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1917 Mar.	28rd	9h.	35.0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" "	30th	4h.	6.4m p.m.
Full Moon	" April	7th	7h.	18.8m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" "	15th	1h.	42.0m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 4th April 1917 was 30.036 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.31 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

LAST DAY'S SITTINGS AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

At to-day's sitting of the P. W. D. Committee, Mr. Abott, of Jhansi, gave evidence. He was of opinion that long term contracts should be given. He was against departmental construction. Subordinates were very underpaid and suggested more encouragement should be given to private enterprise.

Mr. Love Brown, Consulting Engineer, Lucknow, said the present P. W. D. system was not economical and no encouragement was given to private enterprise especially in connection with sanitary and water works. There was no need of Government architects. Theirs was the only firm of Consulting Sanitary Engineers in India. There were none in Calcutta or Bombay. As a rule, sanitary engineers to Government were not properly qualified The Committee proceeds now to Lahore.

A Press communiqué says:—With a view of anticipating any excess of zeal on the part of subordinate officials in connection with the Indian War Loan the Punjab Government is issuing orders that every care should be taken to ensure that no pressure is used to obtain subscriptions.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.

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Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.
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GENUINE
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"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
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EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
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15, ELM ST., LONDON.
Works: HULL, ENGLAND.
Agents for India & Burma—
Tothill, Sharp & Co., Ltd., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.



THERE'S BEAUTY
in every touch of
VEN-YUSA.

WHEN a lady gently rubs Ven-Yusa Cream over her face, neck, hands, and arms, the skin gets a bath of pure, beautifying oxygen.

Any lady who acquires the Ven-Yusa habit and makes it part of her daily toilet at once realises what a real inestimable boon Ven-Yusa is.

Apart from its softening and rejuvenating qualities, Ven-Yusa thoroughly safeguards the skin against Sunburn, Freckles, Soreness, and Redness. There's beauty in every touch of Ven-Yusa.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

Rt per jar of all Chemists, Bazaars, Perfumers, &c. Depots at Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi, Colombo, Rangoon, &c.

VEGETONE.
A Vegetable Extract.
For YOU, your FRIEND, your HOUSEHOLD and for EVERYONE.

A healthful Beverage, a hot Drink, and more suitable and nourishing than objectionable meat extracts, obtained from questionable sources. One cup costs a fraction of an anna.

Food value is equal to 4 annas worth of soup made from meat.

Full particulars and trial tin sufficient for 50 cups for Rs. 1/12 post free V.P.P. from Sole Agents—

VEGETONE,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 27th of Meher 1286.
Mahomedan: 12th of Jamad-ul-akhar, 1335.
Hindu: 12th Sud of Chaitra, 1973.
Sunrise: 6h. 31m.; Sunset: 6h. 53m.
Phases of the Moon: Full Moon 7th April.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Hockey-walk-over for Baroda Hockey team.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
G. I. P. Ry. Gymkhana, Jubbulpore v. Baroda Hockey Team.
The Homeward English Mail will be closed at 2-30 p.m. Registered letters will be accepted up to 12-30 p.m. and parcels up to 11-30 a.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Musical Comedy Co., in "Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30.
Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, April 6.

Mails for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan close at the G. P. O. at 2-30 p.m.
Mails for Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force close at 7 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Miss Tenkwa and her Japanese Company, 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, April 7.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m. Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s play "The Million Dollar Girl" at 9-30 p.m. "The Scamps."
2nd Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vol. Rifles Corps, Jhansi v. Garrison Medical Service.

SUNDAY, April 8.

Excelsior Theatre: Matinee at 6 p.m. Bandman Musical Comedy Co.'s play "Beauties."

MONDAY, April 9.

Mails for Australia will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY, April 12.

"Purdah Afternoon" to be held by Lady Willingdon, Women's War Loan Office Mayo Road 5 to 6-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Eldorado Cinema, Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre Bandman Musical Comedy Co., at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 5-45 and 9-45 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m. Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-15, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0 8-45 and 10-30.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0 8-45 and 10-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, April 5.

636—Machine Gun Courses.—"H" Company Class will parade at Prince's Dock Armoury at 5-30 p.m. The Battalion Class will parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesdays.

639—Musketry.—The classification and miniature ranges will be closed until further orders.

640—Return of Arms.—Any arms and equipment not yet handed in must be returned to Armoury immediately.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, April 5.

Drills for the week ending Saturday, April 7:—
Thursday, 5th April.—7-15 a.m., Squadron Parade, Church Gate Sands A. B. C. and D. Troops.
6-15 p.m., Proficiency Class (Volunteer Club).
Friday, 6th April:—7-15 a.m., Riding School, Fort, for "A" and "B" Troops.
Saturday, 7th April:—7-15 a.m., Riding School.
Cawnpore Pigsticker Topies may be worn on parades during the hot weather at the discretion of the members provided the regimental colours are attached.

E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, April 4.

299—Drill and Instruction.
It is notified for information that Preliminary training will commence on Tuesday, 10th April, 1917, and will extend over a period of 3 consecutive months.
Until further notice parades will be held at Headquarter daily at 7 a.m. except Sundays.
All Non-efficients of the season 1916-17 and all recruits residing in Poona will attend.
300—Move.
Cr. Sergt. Instr. R. J. Martin will proceed to Ahmednagar this day (Wednesday) 4th instant, on duty returning on completion.
(ii) Cr. Sergt. Instr. J. Annett will proceed to Bijapur, Kurduwadi and Sholapur this day (Wednesday) 4th instant on duty returning on completion.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, Captain,
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN CLUB.

The South Indian Club will be "At Home" to the Raja of Pithapuram in the Club premises to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BABU PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

In March 589 males, 61 females and 103 children, making a total of 753 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhowni.

MAILS FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow. Parcel mail for China closed at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN,

All the gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 5th instant at 11-30 o'clock.

MAILS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Koweit, Jask, Charbar, Linga, Bahrain, Dubai, Bunderabas, Mohomerah and Busra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7 p.m. to-morrow. As, however, Friday will be a Post Office Holiday, registered articles and parcels for the above named places must be booked at the Bombay General Post Office by 6-30 p.m. to-day.

BHAGINI SAMAJ

A meeting of the members of the committee and of the supporters of the Bhagini Samaj will be held in the hall of the Servants of India Society at 3-30 p.m. on Friday, under the presidency of Savbhagyawanti Shardagavri S. Mehta. The annual conference of the Samaj will be held at Shri Krishna Lodge at 4 p.m. on Saturday under the presidency of Mrs. Jaiji J. B. Petit, and a social gathering will be held in the Hall of the Servants of India Society at 6 p.m. on Sunday.

A SUCCESSFUL HINDU LADY STUDENT.

Among the successful female candidates at this year's Previous Examination of the Bombay University is Mrs. Shantabai Narayan Mahadev Govind Ranade, a daughter-in-law of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. Last year she passed her Matriculation Examination from the Literary and Scientific Society's School and is now studying in St. Xavier's College. Mrs. Shantabai is to be congratulated on her success and it is to be hoped her future college career will be equally successful.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Dr. Jehangir H. L. Batliwala has declared the following students entitled to the Association's First-Aid Certificate:—
Misses D B Pavri, N P Bharucha, S P Bharucha, J B Bhagat, B J Bhanja, G H Chitliwala, Mrs. G N Madon, Misses H N Motisha, B S Patel, S M Patel, G M Patel, K G Ghadiali, M G Ghadiali, Mrs. Ala A Homavazir, Misses B E Kanga, N K Panthaky, H M Baria, K J Chinoy, J M Dabu, M S Sarkari and M P Umrigar.
Miss D. B. Pavri gets the First Prize, while Miss N. P. Bharucha and Miss S. P. Bharucha get Dr. Batliwala Prize.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Nineteen attacks and twelve deaths occurred from plague on Wednesday, the cases being reported as follows:—Middle and Lower Colaba, Khetwadi, Mazagon, Tarwadi and Worli, one attack each, Fort (Northern) one death, Mandvi, Dongri, Mahalaxmi and Tardeo, one attack and one death each, Parel and Mahim, each two attacks, First Nagpada, two attacks and one death, Umarkhadi, four attacks and one death, and Maratha Hospital, five deaths. There were seven attacks and three deaths from small-pox and cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 104 as against 105 of the corresponding day last year, and 63 of 1915.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

TWO SERVANTS SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Manoel Lobo and Pedro John Diag, servants in the employ of Mr. Nusserwanji Shapurji Batliwala, with house-breaking and with theft as servants. Mr. DeLima defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence that on [illegible] evening, the complainant on his return home found a cloth screen attached between the door and staircase torn open and on entering his room he found wearing apparel, silver photo frames and electroplated ware of the value of Rs. 232 missing from his cupboard. He suspected the accused, who were arrested by the police and from whom property worth Rs. 206 was recovered. The accused pleaded not guilty, saying the articles had been given them as presents by the complainant. Most of the articles were recovered from the second accused, who was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment, and the first accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

RASH DRIVING

POSTAL MOTOR VAN DRIVER FINED

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, has disposed of a case in which Deputy Inspector Fitzgerald charged Ghansham Mahadeo, driver of a postal motor van, with rash driving. Inspector Fuller prosecuted.

It was alleged that about 11-30 a.m. on Sunday the accused drove his van along Bank Street at such a high speed that in attempting to swerve suddenly he drove over the right pavement near the Bank of Bombay, the car dashing against the wall and breaking a rain water pipe. He then drove away but the number of his car was taken down by a sepoy on duty, and he was arrested the following day.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he was going slowly but the road having been freshly watered and consequently being slippery the car skidded and a part of it went on the pavement.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40.

A TINDAL FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate Sub-Inspector Ramchandra Daji charged Bala Anaji, a tindal, with sailing his prow about Cross Island in the harbour limits without having regulation lights on board. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15.

A DRUNKARD'S DEATH

FATAL FALL FROM WINDOW.

Mr. A. R. King, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at the Coroner's Court, touching the death of Anand Lakhman, aged 35 years a landed proprietor, residing with his family on the third floor of a house at Durgadevi. The evidence was to the effect that the deceased came home quite drunk about 9-30 o'clock on Tuesday night and went to bed without taking his meal. About one o'clock yesterday morning a thud was heard and his wife on looking down through an open window in the room saw him lying dead on the road below. The jury returned a verdict that the death was caused by a fall from the window of the house while he (the deceased) was drunk but that there was no evidence to show how he fell.

SOLDIER INJURED IN MOTOR ACCIDENT.

VICTIM STILL IN CRITICAL CONDITION.

Private Dolan of the R.I.F., who was knocked down by motor car No. 5537 near the Bori Bunder Tramway shed on Tuesday night, is still lying in a critical and unconscious condition at the Victoria War Hospital. He is suffering from concussion of the brain.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

MR. NISSIM ELECTED CHAIRMAN

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala presiding.

The Chairman said Dr. Sukhia had agreed to withdraw his candidature for the chairmanship, so that in accordance with the traditions of the Committee there might be no contest.

Sir Sassoon J. David then proposed that Mr. Meyer Nissim be elected Chairman of the Committee for the year 1917-18. He said Mr. Nissim had not long been on the Committee, but even during that short time he had proved an acquisition to them. Mr. Nissim had received a liberal education and his knowledge of finance and his capacity for dealing with municipal questions were great and would stand him in good stead in the discharge of his duties as their Chairman. He controlled the affairs of a big mercantile firm and was also a director of the Bank of Bombay. The speaker felt confident that Mr. Nissim would uphold the best traditions of the chair.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

MR. NISSIM'S THANKS.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, taking the chair, thanked the members for the honour they had done him. He said his utmost endeavours would be exerted towards carrying out the duties allotted to him in a manner to deserve the honour conferred upon him.

THANKS TO RETIRING CHAIRMAN.

Sir Sassoon J. David next moved: "That the Standing Committee offer their best thanks to the Hon. Mr. Salebhoy C. Barodawala for the very valuable services rendered by him as Chairman of the Committee for the past year, and place on record their appreciation of the zeal, ability and courtesy with which he has discharged the onerous duties of his office."

Sir Sassoon J. David said the Hon. Mr. Barodawala has discharged his duties with ability and zeal and had been most punctual in attendance.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded, and Mr. V. A. Dabholker supported the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Barodawala, replying to the vote of thanks, said he deeply appreciated their kindness and co-operation in enabling him to discharge his duties. He was glad to say that the members had worked with singleness of purpose and the result had been eminently satisfactory. He thanked Mr. Monie, the Commissioner, for his valuable advice, who always brought an open mind to bear on all questions relating to the welfare of the city. He also thanked Mr. Masani, the Secretary, for his assistance which had made his work smooth and easy.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION IN BOMBAY.

At a representative meeting held at the Servants of India Society, on the 30th ultimo, a political club called "The Indian Liberal Club" was founded with the object of promoting the scientific study of politics in general and Indian politics in particular and of providing facilities for free and well-informed discussions on current political topics as well as on abstract political questions.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who was in the chair, said that in forming political opinions exact study was extremely necessary. Mere *a priori* reasoning would not do and recourse must be had to the historical method. The speaker added that the political association to be started was exactly on the lines which were mooted at a private meeting held a few months ago at Calcutta at the house of Sir Krishna Gupta, where some prominent Bengal publicists like Sir S. P. Sinha and the Hon. Mr. Basu were present.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, in moving the first resolution that the Indian Liberal Club be founded, observed that accurate knowledge must form the substratum upon which political opinions and programmes should be based, and an association started with this end in view would greatly help public men in the country.

Sir Narayan has been unanimously elected as the President of the Club and the Managing Committee for the first year will consist of the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. G. K. Devdhar, Mr. S. M. Varde, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni and Mr. M. D. Altekar. Messrs. J. R. Gharpure and C. S. Deole will be Joint Honorary Secretaries.

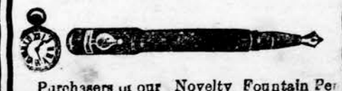
The office of the Club will be at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

MOTOR FATALITY ON QUEEN'S ROAD,

A WOMAN RUN OVER AND KILLED.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night taxi car No. 5533 was going along Queen's Road towards Chowpatti, when at the junction of Queen's and Churney Roads the driver Luchman Ramdin noticed a man and a woman walking ahead of him, and sounded the horn. It is stated that the woman whose name was subsequently ascertained to be Lanoobai Megashwer Balwant, got confused and ran into the car and was knocked down. The driver, in order to avoid her, swerved to the left, and went into the open draw. Three military officers, who were seated in the car, at once got out and rendered assistance to the woman who had become unconscious, and took her in a taxi to the Sir J. J. Hospital. She succumbed to her injuries yesterday.

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THE LATE SIR P. M. MEHTA.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED BY MR. WACHA.

CEREMONY AT PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha performed the unveiling ceremony of the portrait of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta on Tuesday night at the Chambers of the Bombay Presidency Association. The portrait has been presented by members of the Association to that body with a view to keeping it as a memorial to its founder, and it is the work of Mr. Lalkaka, a promising artist of Bombay, who has done a good deal of portrait painting, both in Bombay and the mofussil towns with great credit to himself.

Mr. N. M. Samarth in the beginning gave a brief history of the movement which led to the function and presented the accounts to the Association, and invited Mr. Wacha to unveil the portrait.

A GLIMPSE INTO THE PAST.

Mr. Wacha said it was superfluous for him to say anything more of the political virtues, sagacity, and farsightedness of the great leader who had passed away two years ago. He then gave a brief history of the Association since its foundation on the 31st January 1885, and the causes which had led to that event. Two years before the date of its foundation India was agitated on account of a very simple Bill—the Ilbert Bill—which was intended to give the Indian civilian magistrates power to try British European subjects, and the need for an association like theirs was then greatly felt. The agitation against the Ilbert Bill was principally carried on by the English planters and merchants who did not like to be tried by Indian Magistrates, against whom they had conceived an unfounded prejudice.

PROTEST MEETING AT THE TOWN HALL.

There was a meeting held in the Town Hall not so much in favour of the Bill as to protest against the unjustifiable manner in which the Anglo-Indians had vehemently agitated to condemn the Bill. The Anglo-Indians went so far as to hatch a conspiracy to deport the Viceroy, Lord Ripon, and kidnap him. The fact is that they seemed to have lost their heads entirely. At the Town Hall meeting the three stalwarts that took part in it were Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Badruddin Tyabji and Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Telang, who stood together like the Covenanters of old, men, the like of whom, said Mr. Wacha, he had no seen since then and possibly Bombay would not be able to see for many years yet to come. Bombay was then the centre of intellectualism. There was the Bombay Association, founded in 1850 by some prominent citizens, but it went to sleep after a time. The Presidency Association was started by men like Tyabji, Telang, Mehta, J. N. Tata, Parakh and others. Soon after the Association was founded on 1885 Bombay had the good fortune of welcoming Lord Reay, a liberal statesman as its Governor, and the Association embraced the opportunity of giving him an address; it also gave him an address at the time of his departure, but since then it had not given addresses to any other Governor. The Association had since then done very useful work under the guidance of Sir Pherozeshah. In the matter of the Mowrah Bill the Association had submitted a weighty representation to the Government, and at the time Mr. Telang rendered them useful service by giving advice, although he had been raised to the Bench. So long as Sir Pherozesha was there he was the sagacious statesman who steered the bark with great caution and sagacity, and it was a great loss to them all that by his death they were without his advice in these times of political agitation, for he was a man of the utmost political sagacity and sobriety. They would not find the like of him for many years to come. Some people thought him to be dilatory, but he was not dilatory, but sagacious and extremely cautious on certain important public affairs.

MR. WACHA'S ADVICE.

The speaker advised the younger members of the Association: "Don't be in a hurry; don't be rash; don't jump away from one thing to another, because these are not the times when you can march with seven-league boots." Be sober and sagacious like Sir Pherozesha Mehta and try to learn by his political experience.

Mr. Wacha then unveiled the portrait and hoped that it would adorn the rooms of the Association as long as that body lasted.

The function then terminated.

ISSUE OF ONE RUPEE NOTES.

"PIONEER" CORRESPONDENT'S CERTAINTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent writes:—It is almost certain the Government of India will issue one rupee notes not only with the immediate object of relieving the exchange position, but as a general measure of currency reform. It is understood this was one of the chief subjects, discussed by Sir William Meyer during his consultation last week with the representatives of the banking interests in Calcutta.

BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CIRCULAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 3.

It will be remembered that in the course of the last deliberative session of the Imperial Legislative Council, Sir Sankaran Nair accepted on behalf of the Government the resolution intended to encourage Boy Scout Movement among Indians, moved by Mr. B. N. Sarma (Madras). Accordingly, the following circular letter, dated Delhi, 22nd March, 1917, is issued by the Education Department to all local Governments and administrations:—

I am desired to address you as follows, regarding the attitude to be observed by the Government towards the Boy Scout Movement in India. The movement was in its origin a British movement and was intended primarily for British boys. It was introduced in India in 1909 and it has in subsequent years, advanced among the European and the Anglo-Indian boys under the auspices of the Boy Scouts Association, a private body which was founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell and which has its headquarters in England. Many Government officers have, in their personal capacity, assisted this private association, but the Government as such, have hitherto refrained alike from encouraging and from interfering in its activities. The association is admitted to have done admirable work and the Government desire in the future as in the past, to leave it to carry on that work on its own lines as a voluntary and private body.

Efforts however have, of recent years, been made in several parts of India to organise units of Indian boys on the lines of the Boy Scouts and in some cases, as in the case of certain Government high schools in the Bombay Presidency, where good personal influence was secured, these efforts have been attended with a gratifying degree of success. As membership of the Boy Scouts Association is confined practically to the European and the Anglo-Indian boys, these Indian units are necessarily outside that association and lack the benefits of supervision and corporate control which the membership of the Association confers. Enquiries have, accordingly, from time to time been made both by Government officers and by private persons interested in the movement, as to the attitude taken by the Government towards the organisation of Boy Scouts or similar bodies among Indian boys. I am, therefore, directed to explain that, wherever Boy Scouts can be organised on sound principles and on proper lines, the Government look upon the introduction of the system as educationally of the greatest value. They are however much impressed with the absolute necessity of ensuring that the organisation, if it is not to be worse than useless, is a real living movement imbued with true principles similar to those set forth in the code of the Boy Scouts Association and affected by the highest personal influences. It is more particularly essential that the Scout masters should not only be in a position to devote a large amount of time and trouble to their duties, but should also be men of energy and principle, properly trained, possessing the confidence of the boys and qualified to impart a sense of honour and discipline. It is with the greatest difficulty that suitable men can be found for the troops attached to the Boy Scouts Association in India and it will only be on rare occasions that such men will be available for any new troops that may hence forward be organised.

The initiation of a troop of Boy Scouts whether inside or outside a school does not require any permission from Government and as long as the Scouts are not used for unlawful purposes; the maintenance of a body of Boy Scouts calls for no interference from the authorities. Officers of Government are, however, often consulted as to the advisability of starting a troop of Scouts and in such cases they should not fail to advise that the organisation and principles adopted should be in general conformity with those of the Boy Scouts Association and that no commencement should be made until the necessary funds are assured and more particularly until Scout masters of the best possible type are available in high schools under the immediate control of Government. A more direct form of action may be taken and the Government of India would gladly see an effort made in selected high schools, where conditions are favourable for the experiment to initiate, as opportunity occurs, a system of Boy Scouts on lines generally similar to, though not necessarily in every way the same, as those adopted by the Boy Scouts Association. In Government schools, where good Scout masters can be found whom the local Governments approve, the policy should be to encourage the establishment of troops of Scouts on these lines and to give them such assistance as may be necessary to make the experiment educationally a success. Where however the conditions above described are not satisfied the movement, should be discouraged. The harm that may be done by the organisation of troops without adequate trained leadership is so serious that the Government of India have no hesitation in asking that local Governments should see that all legitimate means for the discouragement of such troops should be utilised. Should troops, for instance, be formed under indifferent management and faulty organisation in a privately managed educational institution, or should the boys from such an institution join such a troop, the natural action of Government would be to call upon the managers of the institution to dissolve the troop or to withdraw these boys from it and if the efforts of Government in this direction did not meet with success it should utilise the powers which it has for dealing with grants-in-aid or with scholarship rights or with the acceptance of students from the institution for Government service.

In the case of troops in Government educational institutions under approved Scout masters, it will be open to local Governments to invite the assistance of the Boy Scouts Association, and the Government of India have ascertained that in such cases, the association though unable at present to incorporate the troops in its own organisation, will be ready so far as in it lies to give such advice as may be necessary for the formation of the troops and to allow its officers to inspect and report upon them when formed. Should the constitution of troops in Government high schools on these lines grow successful, it is possible that if the Association so desired, a closer connection might at some future date be established between the Indian troops thus constituted, and the existing association. But this is a matter which must naturally rest in the hands of the association itself.

It is hoped that the above instructions will enable local Governments to deal appropriately with any efforts that may be made within their respective jurisdictions to establish units of Indian Boy Scouts. The Government of India believe that in India as in England there is much to be gained from the establishment of the system. But the movement, if it is to have its true educational value, must be conducted under sound and practical conditions and it will be for the local Governments by watchful attention to its needs and developments to ensure for it an increasingly useful part, in the moral and educational progress of the country

MADRAS, April 4.

At the continued sitting of the Madras Legislative Council, the Governor presiding, among the resolutions moved were, one recommending that adequate measures be taken for the introduction of the Boy Scout movement among Indian students in some important secondary schools as a beginning in this Presidency, and that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into and suggest the lines on which such a movement can be introduced. In moving the above resolution Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao said, he wanted the movement to be started in order to create feelings of loalty to the King-Emperor and felings of love for the country, and to inculcate a spirit of discipline and self-restraint, and in order that they might be enabled to take their responsibility in the defence of the country.

The Hon. Mr. Stone, replying, pointed out that the movement had already been introduced in six or seven schools in Madras and an association had been formed for the purpose. He said the Scout movement was a non-official movement in England. Government looked on the movement with sympathy, but he said it should not be officialised.

His Excellency said he was the patron of the association and had no doubt that their work would be extended to the moffusil if opportunity occurred.

The resolution was withdrawn. Among other resolutions were one recommending the appointment of a non-official as president of one select District Board as an experimental measure and another in its amended form recommending that about eight meetings of the Council shall be ordinarily summoned in a year. Both the resolutions were voted upon and lost.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

DECREE NISI IN FAVOUR OF PETITIONER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 3.

To-day, before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter, Mr. R. H. Ellis petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife Muriel Violet Ellis on the ground of her misconduct, the co-respondent cited being Mr. Charles Elsee, planter in Peermade from whom the petitioner claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 50,000. Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law with Messrs. King and Partridge, who appeared for the petitioner stated that the parties were married at St. Mary's Church, Mercara, Coorg in April 1913, and there had been no issue. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis lived in Coorg for sometime and afterwards at Tellicherry and it was at the latter place that Mrs. Ellis made the acquaintance of the co-respondent.

On the 9th March last year the respondent left the petitioner's protection and had ever since been living with the co-respondent on his Peermade estate. Last September, when the suit came on for hearing, his Lordship granted a decree *nisi* and awarded the petitioner damages to the extent of Rs. 4,064 to be paid in two instalments before March this year. The co-respondent was also directed to execute a trust deed settling a sum of Rs. 15,000 on the respondent by means of a policy of insurance. The respondent was also to pay the full costs of the petitioner. His Lordship was informed this morning that the co-respondent had carried out all the directions of the Court. The decree was accordingly made absolute.

MYSORE MILITARY FORCES REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 3.

In the course of the report of the Mysore military forces for 1915-16, it is stated that the Imperial Service Regiment remained in the field throughout the year and was employed on the important duty of guarding the Suez Canal. The Lancers had encounters with the enemy on three occasions and acquitted themselves creditably. The British Government recognised the good services rendered by the officers of the Lancers including Col. Desaraj Urs, who was mentioned in General Wilson's despatch; Regimentdar B. Chamraj Urs, who was promoted to first class of the Order of British India with the title of Sardar Bahadur; Jamadar Lingaraj Urs, who was admitted to the Indian Order of Merit and four other officers were awarded the Distinguished Service Medal.

"OUR POLITICAL CRITICS."

HON. MR. SASTRI'S LECTURE AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 4.

The Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, President, Servants of India Society, who is on a lecturing tour in these provinces arrived here from Cawnpore on the 2nd and delivered a public lecture on "Our Political Critics" in Kaiseri Bagh Baradari, on the evening of the 3rd, when Mr. Syed Nabiulla took the chair.

The lecturer in the course of his address said, that an ancient poet had divided people into three classes, those that sacrificed their self for the welfare of others, benefactors in so far as their selfish interests permitted, and demons of mankind, who are bent on the ruin of others. Our critics fall into all these three classes. There were generously philanthropic men willing that India's political salvation should be reached although it might entail some sacrifice of interests of the other parts of the British Empire. There were others who were willing to advance the interests of India only so far as it was compatible with the interests of England. Then there were those who were willing to sacrifice the interests of India for their own purposes. A good many who really belonged to the third class masqueraded in the second and first. Proceeding the speaker pointed out that inside the British Empire there was room for every nation to realise its fullest political destiny. England was no longer justified to keep India in subjection. Many Englishmen thought like that, though the rules of service and discipline required them to keep their tongue tied. Others were prepared to grant reforms, to say yes to anything, provided the agitators were striking strongly. He asked the audience not to shrink from fighting for their ideal (using the word fighting, in a constitutional sense). Having to deal with critics of all sorts and conditions they had now and then to deal with individuals. The speaker took, for instance, the recent utterances of a Calcutta merchant who said, that the memorandum and the Congress League scheme were got up by people who had no influence in their land, though strange as it may sound, this same gentleman advised his Anglo-Indian friends to start a countermovement in England, so that the people of Britain may not be easily influenced by these uninfluential men.

REPLY TO CRITICS AGAINST HOME RULE.

Mr. Sastri gave a crushing reply to the remarks that India was not fit for Home Rule and exposed the hollowness of their arguments. Then he dealt with the Madras critic, Dr. Nair, who, he admitted, was a man of great ability, talents and courage. He felt no hesitation in coming to these conclusions however erratic they might be. He criticised Dr. Nair's attack on Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who, he said, was not a sectarian politician like Dr. Nair refusing to fall into line and work with the majority. Mr. Sastri said that their adverse critics opposed them from different points of view. He was sorry to think that the Viceroy himself said that they were asking for catastrophic changes. On the contrary, they were told by the other side that they were much too modest in their demands.

He then dealt with another kind of critics, who tried to seduce them to slippery grounds by ridiculing their demands as halting, who criticised their abstention from asking for autonomy, for universal suffrage, control of the army, and the navy, furnishing positive proof that they apparently lacked the real stuff to manage their own affairs and preserve the country from internal and external aggression. The true answer to such criticism, Mr. Sastri said, was, "Treat us as you treat, and have treated, your self-governing colonies."

After emphasising the necessity of strenuous agitation for making the grant of political freedom inevitable, Mr. Sastri dealt with the lessons that they should learn from their critics and asked them to fight for the liberty of India even as their critics fought for the vested interests of England. He asked them to plan their campaign and speak out their mind and not labour under a false sense of statesmanship and attempt to appear sweetly reasonable and surrender the cause even before it is enunciated. They were matched against people whose political acumen was unrivalled and it behoved them all to plan their movements with care.

Then he advised the young men not to force the issues out of the hands of their elders, the natural leaders, and leave the guidance of affairs in their hands.

CAWNPORE FORGERY CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 4.

At the Allahabad High Court, to-day, Mr. Justice Tudball delivered judgment in the Cawnpore forgery appeal in which Abdul Rahman and Muzaffar Hussain were sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Cawnpore to four years' rigorous imprisonment for obtaining bogus forged orders for felt from Government Harness and Saddle Factory for Mr. Hemingway. His Lordship found it impossible on evidence to believe that Mr. Hemingway was deceived and defrauded and set aside the conviction and acquitted both the accused.

The Secretary of the Darwha Conference wires that arrangements for the reception and housing of delegates are nearing completion, the number of delegates expected being 400. The President-elect, Rao Bahadur Kelkar, will arrive at Darwha on the 6th instant.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I notice in your issue of yesterday that my name has been once more dragged in in the controversy now going on on the subject of the administration of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, and this time with reference to another controversy that happily terminated long ago.

Your correspondent "Commerce" is certainly not correct when he says that I was "ousted" from the College in favour of Mr. Burnett-Hurst. I made it quite clear soon after I resigned that I did so of my own accord. Far from doing anything to oust me, the Principal of the College was good enough to press me even at the last moment to reconsider my decision. But this remark of "Commerce" has evidently given an opportunity to another correspondent, "Equity," incidentally to express his views on the subject of my resignation, and what led to it. A correspondent, hiding his identity, wrote at considerable length on it in the "Times of India" last July. I repudiated at once and under my signature what appeared to be the official version of my resignation. And I need not repeat here what I then said. But if "Equity" chooses to make any comments on it now, I wish, in fairness to me, he had not omitted to mention the *whole* truth. He says that "Mr. Burnett-Hurst was appointed to a post that had been vacant up to that time"; that I objected to the appointment"; and resigned my "own quite different post, by way of protest." If the suggestion is that the two facts were totally disconnected, and that I resigned simply because I "objected" to Mr. Burnett-Hurst's appointment, "Equity" unintentionally but iniquitously ignores the fundamental issue involved in my resignation.

Shortly after I resigned, a Resolution was about to be moved in the local Legislative Council, asking Government to remove the existing restrictions which debarred qualified Indians from holding the posts of Principal and Professor at the Sydenham College. Before the mover of the Resolution got up to move it, the Hon. Mr. Chaubal hurriedly rose, and, on behalf of Government, gave an assurance to the Council that there were restrictions so far, but "*in future*"—these are his words—there would be none; that efficiency would be the only test; and that the posts in question would be open to any qualified person irrespective of race. The Resolution was thereupon withdrawn.

I resigned as a protest against the then existing restrictions, for them to be brought to light and removed, thus removing the bar that disqualified qualified Indians from holding those posts. I felt I was not only justified but called upon to do so. And I am happy at the result; my only regret being that it required nothing short of a resignation for Government to make up their minds that it was not equity to reserve for Europeans two most important and best paid posts in a College so substantially endowed by Indian munificence.

If, therefore, "Equity" suggests that I resigned simply because I "objected" to the appointment of a particular person to a post different from the one I was holding then he overlooks the fact that there was a vital question of principle involved, and not the appointment of a particular person. Government were graciously pleased to accept that principle in open Council. And there the matter ended. If "Equity" now chooses to comment on the incident, even *en passant*, it would have been fairer not only to me, but to the principle for which I resigned, had he not forgotten to mention these facts as well. I have not the slightest objection to anybody commenting on the step I took. But I do wish that the facts connected with it are correctly understood and interpreted.—Yours, etc.

N. M. MUZUMDAR.

Sandhurst Road,
Bombay, 4th April, 1917.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

THEIR VISIT TO CAIRO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 3.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent wrote on the 2nd March describing the visit of the Indian delegates to the Imperial Conferences to Cairo as follows:—The delegates are the guests of Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate at the Residency and H. H. the Sultan has most hospitably placed two of his river-steamers at the disposal of the party. On Friday evening the High Commissioner and Lady Wingate gave a dinner in honour of the three representatives from India. Their other guests were their Highnesses Prince Ahmed Fuad and Prince Kemel-ed-din, respectively brother and son of Sultan, General Sir Archibald Murray, ministers, advisers, Sir Milne and Lady Cheetham, Colonel Herbert, Commandant of Cairo District, R.A. and Mrs. Herbert, Major Kenny A.-D.-C. to the Sultan and Mrs. Kenny. The suite of the Maharaja dined with the various members of the High Commissioner's staff on board one of Sultania steamers and joined the Residency party after dinner.

Next morning, the High Commissioner drove with the delegates to Abdin Palace in order to enquire after the health of the Sultan who had a slight relapse of fever and on their way back to the Residency they called on Prince Ahmed Fuad and Prince Kemel-ed-din. In the evening Sir James Meston accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Watson proceeded on a visit to Luxor while the next morning the Maharaja of Bikaner with his staff and accompanied by Major-General Watson went to the Canal Zone in order to inspect the Bikaner Camel Corps. They returned to Cairo in time to be present at the garden party which Sir Reginald and Lady Wingate gave yesterday afternoon to the British community in the Residency grounds.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE (5) BEAT PARSI CYCLISTS (0).

The last Parsi combination to be knocked out of the tournament was the Parsi Cyclists who lost heavily to the Grant Medical boys on the Oval on Wednesday by five goals to nil. The Medical boys kept on attacking for the greater period and barring two occasions during which the Parsi forwards missed a couple of chances, the pressure on the Parsi defence was maintained throughout. The Medicals were an evenly-balanced lot and both in defence and attack they showed great alacrity and resourcefulness. The Parsi forwards in spite of clever dribbling at times were far too weak to make their advances effective. The Cyclists put up a good defence, but their attackers not doing their "bit," they had to admit defeat as stated. Rane scored one first goal during the first period, while during the second half, Rane scored the second, Wadia the third and fourth and Perkins the fifth.

The teams were:—

Grant Medical College.—Wolsley; Smith and Arkley; Braganza, Fernandez and Prescott; Musquita, Wadia, D'Souza, Rane and Perkins.

Parsi Cyclists.—Morris; Mistry and Nagporewalla; Shroff, Khodaiji and Bharucha; Baria, Mistry, Kapadia, Gista and Masani.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Moir.

The Lusitanians will play the Baroda Hockey team this evening on the Oval.

JUBBULPORE SCRATCHED.

There will be no play in the above Tournament to-day, owing to the G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Club Jubbulpore, having scratched. It will therefore be a walk-over for Baroda team.

Friday being Good Friday there will also be no play.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

The following are the results of matches played yesterday:—

HANDICAP SINGLES.

G. T. Wright beat G. G. Fletcher 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

T. W. Brough beat A. E. Kebble White 0—6, 6—2, 7—5.

The following matches will be played to-day:—

HANDICAP DOUBLES.

England and Medley v. Butters and Simon.

Montgomery and Weir v. H. Harrington and D. Harrington.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The fortnightly meeting of the Club was held at Mahim on Sunday last when there was a large attendance. Conditions were favourable and high scoring was the order of the day.

The opening Handicap Sweep resulted in a tie between D. W. Johnstone with 9 kills and 2 handicap and C. McBain with 8 kills and 3 handicap. On the shoot off Johnstone proved an easy winner.

A Spoon shoot followed, Johnstone repeating his previous good performance and registering another possible with 9 kills plus 2 handicap. Kennedy returned an identical score, accounting for 9 successive birds. The tie was shot off in the next event and Kennedy carried off the spoon.

The War Loan shoot followed, the prizes being Loan Certificates for Rs. 50, Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 respectively. Here again two "possibles" were returned, Kennedy with 9 kills and 1 handicap and Perkin with a similar score tieing for 1st prize. Fraser with 1 point less was the runner up. On shooting off the tie Perkin out-classed his opponent and secured the 1st prize, Kennedy taking the 2nd and Fraser the 3rd.

The monthly shoot for the Club Cup followed and produced some very close shooting. McBain, Linford, Fraser and Knowles all returned cards of 10 followed by Kennedy and Johnstone with a point less. Fraser proved the winner in the second venture and recorded his fourth win on this Cup.

The next event was the shoot for the Handicap Cup in which Kennedy Kingston and McBain all returned scores of 9, Kennedy ultimately carrying off the sweep.

A double rise shoot brought the meeting to a close. Johnstone recorded top score while Knowles and Brent tied for second place.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATION.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OPENING TONE AND PRICES. Liverpool, April 3rd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's opening prices
April	12.20+18
April-May	12.14+17
May-June	12.10
June-July	12.01
July-Aug	11.94 +19
Aug.-Sept.	11.76
Sept.-Oct.	11.50
Oct.-Nov.	11.41
Nov.-Dec.	11.34
Dec.-Jan.	11.32 +20
Jan.-Feb.	11.30
Feb.-Mar.	11.30+21
Mar.-April	11.30
April-May.	11.36 +22

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—
" Exports to Great Britain	19,000
" to Continent	7,000
Spot Cotton at New York	—
" Orleans	18.75
Futures at New Orleans May	—
" July	—
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.75 2½
Silver Commercial Bars	74½

Liverpool, Mar. 31st.

Cable Correction see — Weekly Liverpool Report Total afloat 142,000 (not 122,000)

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Chodavaram, Vizagapatam, District.

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To-morrow being Good Friday will be observed as a holiday in the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Saturday the 7th instant.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, April 5, 1917.

ENTER AMERICA.

After protracted deliberation and negotiation, which at times were little to be distinguished from vacillation and indecision, the United States are at last formally and firmly arrayed with the Allies against the common enemy. The gratification which the event must induce throughout the Allied world is due to a variety of reasons. Foremost among them is the fact that America's coming in was so conspicuously called for in the fitness of things. That a war of the character and magnitude of the present conflict should have run its appointed course without evoking something more than mere academic approbation from the Government of the greatest democratic state in the world, would have been both an incredible and a disastrous shortcoming. In an exceptional degree the very foundations of the United States rest upon those principles which the Allies have been engaged in defending so valiantly and self-sacrificingly for the last three years. The final vindication of those principles was the only possible end to the present strife, if one were not to despair altogether respecting the future progress of mankind. And for that vindication,—now in sight not as a matter of optimism but of fact,—to have had its completest sanction, it was desirable and necessary that the largest community of free men and women, hitherto segregated in an anomolous neutrality, should come and definitely take its stand in the ranks of the great army of liberation. This has now been at last achieved, and if the consummation has been a long time coming the satisfaction that is now felt is perhaps all the greater for the spells of exasperation that have gone before. It is this aspect of the moral endorsement of the Allies' cause which has engendered, as Reuter tells us, the deepest emotion in Great Britain, and indeed, we may suppose, among all the Allies.

There has never from the beginning of the war been any doubt as to the real tendency of patriotic American opinion, and if the responsible Government did not respond adequately to popular sentiment in the manifestations of national policy, it was the result of a certain doctrinaire overscrupulousness rather than of any considerations of mere expediency and selfish opportunism. The decision which President Wilson has at last taken has been the occasion of unprecedented national enthusiasm, and the ovations he has received are but the endorsement of that decision.. Even the most unsparing critics of Dr. Wilson's earlier attitude cannot but acknowledge that he has now risen to the full height of the occasion His address to the Congress must rank among the memorable utterances in the history of the Republic. "A new declaration of rights" and "a new Gospel in the Governance of mankind" are two of the descriptive phrases that have been applied to it, which will be found, we think, to hold true in the light of the sequel. The speech, as might have been expected, consisted of two parts; the discussion and enunciation of the governing principles of the situation, and the methods of carrying into effect the contemplated action. With respect to the former, we may quote two passages which summarise and define the position of the United States as a belligerent: :

"The German Government, he said, has thrown to the winds all scruples of humanity for the understandings which are supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world The present German warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind. The challenge is to all nations and in making the choice of action, our motive will not be revenge or victorious assertion of physical might, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion."

"We are accepting this challenge, knowing that such a Government can never be a friend but a menace to the security of all democracies. We are accepting battle with this natural foe and shall if necessary spend the whole force of the nation to nullify its pretentions. We have no selfish ends to serve and do not desire territorial aggrandisement or indemnities, but are making sacrifices freely as champions of the rights of mankind and shall be satisfied only when these are secured."

In regard to the war measures that must be taken forthwith President Wilson sketched a comprehensive national programme. The full equipment of the navy is to be immediately provided, and the new army will be raised by conscription. All material resources are to be organised and mobilised in accordance with a definite, well-thought out and business-like scheme, so as to ensure the maximum supply of war materials to serve the national interests. Moreover, and this is not the least significant and important of the plans indicated by Dr. Wilson, the most effective and complete accord and practical co-operation is to be effected without delay between the Allies and the United States. The President suggested the extension to the Allied Governments of the most liberal financial credits, "in order that our resources may as far as possible be added to theirs." He further emphasized the wisdom of "interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying nations already warring with Germany with materials which they can obtain only from us, or by our assistance". In other words the United States are now one of the Allies, and the moral import of that momentous circumstance is only equalled by its practical potentialities. The end of the war has been brought nearer.

'MISTRESS IN HER OWN HOUSE."

It was not an insignificant accident that the necessity of India being the mistress of her own fiscal arrangements should have been urged almost at the same time by the official heads of two great and influential Indian commercial bodies in the country. In both cases, the plea was immediately prompted by the recent attitude of Lancashire and the apprehension as to the future of Indian industrial development which that attitude and the debate in the House of Commons have created in this country. Presiding at the seventh annual meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on Saturday, Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chettiar referring to the debate in the Commons, said that "it is a fresh proof, if fresh proof were needed, of the perilous position of our true and vital interests, when they are in real or even in imaginary conflict with the interests of those who rule over us from Great Britain." He expressed his fears whether when fiscal matters come up for decision after the war, "we will then get a final and conclusive victory for Indian interests over the forces of selfish greed."

The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas gave expression to exactly similar views when, in welcoming Sir William Meyer on behalf of the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau, he said:

My Committee feel thankful to the Secretary of State for giving the Indian members of the Imperial War Council an opportunity to put India's point of view before that deputation. They, however, fear that later on when this question will be brought before the House of Commons, there is a danger of Indian interests being ignored by the House of Commons, unless Indian representatives are given an opportunity of meeting Lancashire's arguments with their arguments, and her votes with their votes. This fear is strengthened by the tendency of Lancashire members to oppose all fiscal reforms which they, with or without reason, believe to affect adversely their trade.

How are these fears to be allayed,—as they must be allayed if justice is to be done to this country? "My Committee," said Mr. Lalubhai:

"think that unless fiscal autonomy is granted to the Indian Government that Government will have to carry out the orders of a ministry whose maintenance in power, judging from the past, greatly depends on Lancashire's votes."

The same remedy was urged no less frankly by Rao Bahadur Theagaraya Chettiar when he said:

What we have asked for and what is an imperative necessity, is the freedom to settle our own commercial, industrial and economic questions, in our own interests, without any subordination of such interests to those of any others. The commercial exploitation of India by other than Indians must cease; the industrial and fiscal freedom of India must be firmly established, and the economic independence of India must be ensured. Not until then will India materially prosper. May we look forward to the Government and the people moving as one in these and other matters, with the common endeavour to advance the moral and material prosperity of this country....What we want is Protection in the largest sense of the term, with freedom to develop on our own lines, with our own resources and for the benefit of our teeming millions, to attain our emancipation from the present industrial serfdom and economic bondage.

We trust that the significance of utterances such as these will not be lost upon the authorities in this country or in England. They but express the fears and hopes that agitate all patriotic Indians—and they cannot be lightly regarded. Mr. Chamberlain gave utterance to the mind of India when he stated on Monday that India would be the great storehouse of the Empire, but she must not remain "a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water." India will be grateful to Mr. Chamberlain for this declaration. But it must remain but a mere high-sounding platitude unless the Government, whose spokesman Mr. Chamberlain is, translate their views into action by making India mistress of her own house; for then, and then alone she will cease to be "a mere hewer of wood and drawer of water."

Notes of the Day.

America's Contribution of Men.

It is clear that it will be some months before the United States will be in a position to contribute substantially to the trained man-power of the nations at war with Germany, and it is hardly credible that Mr. Wilson's Government proposes permanently to limit itself to the half-million men whom it proposes to raise "on the principle of universal liability to service"—the only principle on which nations can go to war with self-respect and with a sense of truly national, unity and responsibility. But if many months must elapse before we see American troops taking a worthy part on the battlefields of Europe, it is satisfactory to contemplate that they will come in at a period when the need is likely to be great. The strain on France and Britain of meeting the demands of the army commanders and the national requirements at home is already great. In six months' time,—assuming that the enemy is then fighting with equal vigour,—it might be at breaking point.

Educational Conference in Bombay.

Preparations for holding an Educational Conference in Bombay on purely non-official lines, which have been on foot for sometime past, are now very nearly complete. The executive committee has unanimously elected Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar as President-elect of the Conference and the latter has consented to preside over the deliberations of the Conference, which will be held in Bombay, sometime in July next. The committee have been successful in enlisting the sympathies and active co-operation of a number of experts and others interested in the educational advancement of the country. Papers on the various aspects of the educational problem have been promised, the subjects to be treated, including, (1) problems of university education, (2) education in ancient India: a contrast and a comparison, (3) national educational agencies, (4) special measures for mass education, (5) secondary education of girls, (6) Bombay's educational finance, (7) hostels for women students, (8) School Final Examination controversy, (9) media of instruction, (10) text books, (11) primary education in Bombay, (12) the status and remuneration of women teachers, (13) technical education, (14) commercial and agricultural education, (15) school museums, (16) secondary education, (17) kinematographic education, (18) teaching staff in primary and secondary schools, and (19) education of factory hands. The last day for receiving the papers will be 31st May next.

Hearty Response From All Quarters.

The committee has been tapping all sources of help and has sought and welcomed co-operation from every quarter. It has formulated a series of questions on educational subjects and circulated them among educationists and others, whose views will no doubt be found serviceable in many ways. Letters have been sent also to superintendents of "Gurukuls," Seva Sadans, and other special institutions and opinion is invited from them as to the measure of success their educative propaganda has met with. The Presidency Women Graduates' Union, the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, the Hindu Ladies' Social and Literary Club and similar other associations are also co-operating with the Conference Committee. The educational authorities of Native States have been approached, and invited to be present and to enlighten the Conference regarding the educational condition of the people of their respective States. The Director of Public Instruction in the Presidency has informed the committee that Government officers of his Department are permitted to attend the Conference as visitors. The hearty response which the organisers of the Conference are receiving from every quarter of the Presidency, official and non-official, augurs well for the success of the coming sessions. The committee will thankfully acknowledge any donations that may be sent towards the expenses of the Conference.

Subsidy or Subscription?

There appears to be a strong suspicion among a large section of the public in the Madras Presidency that the local Government is indirectly subsidising certain newspapers in the Presidency. The general feeling was manifested in a series of questions asked by several members at the meeting of the local Legislative Council on Tuesday. The joint reply made by Government to this series has not been regarded as satisfactory. The reply was as follows:

For public purposes, the Government obtain for official use in various departments a number of monthly, weekly and daily publications which varies from time to time according to public requirements No papers are being subsidised. The Government are unable to give any further information on the subject. This answer has reference to questions Nos. 13, 26, 75 and 90 as well as to this question.

The insertion of the sentence that "the Government are unable to give any further information on the subject," was, as the "Madras Times" points out, "unnecessary and was a mistake, for it was likely to lead suspicious persons to imagine that the Government had something to hide." The reply to a very definite question asking for a supply of "a list of periodicals and newspapers taken by Government together with the number of copies subscribed for in each case" was evasive, the Hon. Mr. Gillman contenting himself with saying nothing more than that there was no "mystery" on the subject, and that no paper was being subsidised.

What the Public Want to Know.

Sir Alexander Cardew, while reiterating the assurance as to absence of mystery, was reluctant to publish a statement which would cover a hundred pages in print and yet would be two years behind, for the list was corrected only till 1915. The result is, as the "Indian Patriot," says, that

except an assurance that there is no mystery, we have not advanced a step further. The public are not anxious to know the number and nature of scientific journals or art journals subscribed, but of the political newspapers. Will the Government place on the table the number of copies of each of the purely political newspapers subscribed or proposed to be subscribed? That would satisfy the public at present.

The matter is of especial interest in Bombay, for if official evasions to answer questions in Madras have excited suspicion, absolute refusal to do so in Bombay has confirmed it. There are many ways in which a Government can indirectly subsidise newspapers if it desires to do so, all of which would come under the Madras Government's convenient phrases "for public purposes" and "for official use."

An Example from Mysore.

The incident which took place at a recent meeting of the Mysore Legislative Council, is "instructive as well as interesting"—from more than one point of view. In the first place, it shows the growing influence which the representatives of the people have begun to exercise in the public affairs of that State. Secondly, it emphasises how the administration of the affairs is determined solely by the consideration of public content and uncoloured by any extraneous consideration of upholding the shibboleth either of "prestige" or "efficiency." A Bill was introduced in the Council to amend the Mysore Land Revenue Code with the object of curtailing the right of appeal hitherto enjoyed by the people in revenue matters. Mr. B. Narasinha Rao, a popular representative, opposed the measure on the ground that the curtailment of the right would gravely jeopardise the interests of the ryots. He was supported by all the non-official members—with what result? Did the Government persist in pressing a measure once introduced, because to withdraw it would be to admit a mistake and thereby to shake the foundation of their rule? Did the Indian member of the Government rise automatically from his seat to oppose the non-official view because he must, as an official, oppose it? Strange to say, Dewan Bahadur Puttana Chettiar, an official member, rose and threw the weight of his support on the side of the non-officials. The Government not to be outdone, admitted the error of their attitude and at once withdrew the Bill.

WORK OF THE RED CROSS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You may perhaps be aware of the fact that the Indian Branch of the Joint War Committee of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem and the British Red Cross Society took over the Red Cross work of the St. John Ambulance Association in India early in August, 1916.

I now venture to bring to your notice the work which we have accomplished, and are still carrying on, towards alleviating the pain and suffering of the sick and wounded, both in India and in Mesopotamia.

In order to ensure the adequate care of the sick and wounded, and the expeditious distribution of comforts supplied by our various Working Parties and purchased from our Central Funds, we have established Red Cross Depots at the Alexandra Docks, Bombay, as well as at Busra and Amara and we have provided:—

(a) Ninety-nine motor ambulances, charabancs, etc., for use in India, Mesopotamia, Aden and East Africa.

(b) Seventeen motor ambulance launches and other motor launches for transport work in Mesopotamia.

(c) One hundred and forty nursing sisters for employment in Hospitals throughout India and four hundred and twenty-one Hospital Orderlies for duty in Mesopotamia.

We have also made liberal gifts in cash and kind to the Red Cross Societies of our Allies, and have remitted to England £1,000 in cash, and goods to the value of £18,000 for Indian soldiers, as well as upwards of Rs. 59,000 for the endowment of one bed and part endowment of a second in the War Hospital of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England.

We have despatched moreover a large consignment of Korans, also Sikh Scriptures, to Europe for Indian soldiers, and have issued large numbers of articles to the Navy, and for East Africa to the value of over Rs. 84,000.

Altogether not less than Rs. 45,50,000 in money or in kind has passed through our hands.

Amongst other activities we entirely maintain the Lady Chelmsford Special Red Cross X-Ray and Electro-Therapeutic Hospital at Dehra Dun.

We run a special department at Bombay for enquiries for Missing and Wounded.

We arrange for the hire of motor cars for convalescents and for the entertainment of the wounded by cinema shows, etc., and we make special cash grants to war hospitals in India for the purchase of such comforts as are not provided by Government.

It will be readily understood that these activities cannot be maintained without funds. So far, although we have appealed for money for the Red Cross Societies of our Allies, I am happy to say that we have found it unnecessary, owing to the extreme generosity of the public, to make any direct personal appeal for our own Red Cross Fund, and my Committee feel that they owe a deep debt of gratitude to all those who have treated them so liberally in the past.

The scope of our work has lately been very considerably extended owing to the fact that we have nearly quadrupled the amount of our Red Cross supplies to Mesopotamia, and that demands on us in India have greatly increased owing to our having now undertaken the supply of Red Cross gifts to the sick and wounded in all station hospitals and convalescent depots in India and not confining ourselves merely to the supply of comforts for war hospitals.

For the reasons mentioned above our monthly commitments now average three lakhs of rupees whereas our present available balance is only one and a half lakhs.

I have no hesitation, therefore, in commending to your earnest attention this urgent appeal on behalf of our Red Cross Fund for the sick and wounded.

Donations should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Red Cross Fund, Joint War Committee, Indian Branch, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd., or, if preferred, they may be paid in through any local branch of the Alliance Bank for transfer and credit as above.—Yours, etc.,

C. P. LUKIS, M.D.,
Surgeon-General, I.M.S.,
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Joint War Committee,
Indian Branch.

Indian Headquarters,
Delhi, March 22, 1917.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies accompanied by the Hon. Sir William Meyer, visited the Women's War Loan Office yesterday and afterwards went to the New War Loan Enquiry Office.

His Excellency had luncheon at the Yacht Club yesterday.

Their Excellencies visited St. George's Hospital yesterday evening.

The Hon. Sir William Meyer has left Government House.

Captain the Hon. G. Herbert and Mr. H. Elliot have arrived at Government House.

BRITISH SUCCESS SOUTH OF ARRAS.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE OISE.

USELESS ENEMY RESISTANCE.

BRITISH SUCCESS SOUTH OF ARRAS.

TWO MORE VILLAGES CARRIED.

SIX AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

A British communiqué says in the course of yesterday's attack south-east of Arras we carried the village of Henin-sur-Cojeul. Our artillery broke up the second counter-attack. Further south we captured Maissemy and occupied the Ronssoy wood.

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down and two were driven down damaged. Six of ours are missing.

ADVANCE TOWARDS ST. QUENTIN.

ENEMY CLEARED OUT OF HENIN-SUR-COJEUL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, wiring to-day, says blizzard has impeded operations but the enemy was completely cleared out of Henin-sur-Cojeul, five miles south-east of Arras. Thus our line is almost dead straight for fourteen miles, from Beaurains, south of Arras, to the great Amiens-Cambrai road near Beaumetz.

It is reported that we progressed again in the north-western advance on St. Quentin.

PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA

DELI ABBAS OCCUPIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 4.

March 31:—Our troops have occupied Deli Abbas, thirteen miles south-west of Kizil Robat.

ENEMY RETIREMENT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, April 4.

The following telegram, dated the 4th April, 1917, has been received from Eye-witness, Mesopotamia:—

Dated 1st April under Jebel Hamrin. The force has just heard that the Russians have driven the Turks out of the pass at Paitak, two marches east of Kasrishirin. These troops have retired across Dialah at its junction with the Alwand. The force lately holding Jebel Hamrin is also retiring before our column which advanced from the northern face of Jebel Hamrin range to-day and has occupied Kizil Robat. Our cavalry has pushed on seven miles beyond. In the morning, enemy batteries were shelling the road, but their artillery is now quiet and has probably joined the retreating column. The bridge used for guns and transport is between Kizil Robat and Khanikin. The river is unfordable and the infantry ferried over.

MILITARY SERVICE BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Military Service Bill for review of exemptions by 137 votes to 19.

KING'S MESSAGE TO GENERAL MURRAY.

CONGRATULATIONS ON SUCCESS IN EGYPT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 4.

The King has sent the following message to General Murray:—The news of the latest success of the troops under your command was received by us at home with the greatest satisfaction. We are proud of the achievement of your force and the assistance given the Allied armies. Convey to all ranks my hearty congratulations and confidence in their future efforts.

CIVILIAN WAR PRISONERS.

EMPLOYMENT IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

The Press Bureau states that arrangements have been made to license on parole selected civilian war prisoners for employment in essential industries on employers' premises and not connected with war operations, at ordinary rate of wages. They will report themselves twice a week to the police.

SIR GEORGE YOUNGHUSBAND.

APPOINTED KEEPER OF JEWEL HOUSE OF TOWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

Major-general Sir George Younghusband has been appointed Keeper of the Jewel House of the Tower in succession to General Wyne, resigned.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE ON THE OISE.

A SERIES OF STRONG POINTS CARRIED.

UNAVAILING ENEMY RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., April 4.

A French communiqué says east and west of the Somme, after violent artillery preparation, we attacked the enemy position south of the line through Castres-Essigny-Benay, from Epine-de-Dallon on the Oise. We attained our objective in spite of desperate resistance and carried on a front of thirteen kilometres a series of strong points solidly organised and held by large forces. We captured Epine-de-Dallon and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt and Cerisy, also several heights south of Novilly.

South of the river Ailette we continued to progress in the region of Laffaux, of which we hold the south and north-western outskirts. We also carried Vauxeny and gained a footing west and north of it.

Our batteries caught a German column marching towards the Haffaux mill.

The enemy violently bombarded Rheims throwing over two thousand shells into the town. Several civilians were killed.

CANNONADING FROM SOMME TO AISNE.

A GERMAN ATTEMPT REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7-20 a.m. April 4.

A French communiqué says there was intermittent cannonading from the Somme to the Aisne and patrol encounters north and south of the Ailette. We captured six machine-guns in the region of Vauxaillon yesterday. The artillery struggle continues fairly violently in the Dutte-de-Mesnil and Maisons-de-Champagne regions. Our fire repulsed a German attempt on a trench in the sector of Seppois-le-Haut, in Alsace.

HUN SUBMARINE SUNK.

BY A FRENCH FISHING BARQUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

A French fishing barque armed with a small gun sank a submarine after twenty minutes' fight.

NEW PEACE OFFER BY CENTRAL POWERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the Central Powers are going to make a new peace offer.

THE NEW PEACE OFFER.

AUSTRIA PUTTING PRESSURE ON GERMANY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., April 4.

The "Lokalanzeiger's" announcement that the Central Powers are going to make a new peace offer, is the culmination of a combination of circumstances. Firstly, the statement of Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, that the Central Powers were ready to negotiate a peace honourable to the enemy as well as to themselves; secondly, the declaration in the "Vorwaerts" that the Central Powers were working 'for an honourable and satisfactory peace'; and thirdly, the significant imperial gathering at the German Headquarters.

The prevalent belief is that Austria is putting pressure on Germany to end the struggle which is threatening the ruin of the respective countries and endangering the dynasties.

GENERAL DUTCH SITUATION.

DOES NOT WARRANT LONG LEAVE TO SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HAGUE, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

Replying in the Chamber to interpellations regarding the granting of leave to soldiers for agricultural purposes the Minister of War said that the general situation was such, that there could be no question of leave on a large scale.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION WITH ALLIES.

GREETING TO RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY.

LIBERAL FINANCIAL SUPPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 11-45 a.m., April 4.

The following is the full text of the passage in Dr. Wilson's speech regarding co-operation with the Allies.

"This will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in council with the Governments warring against Germany, and as incident thereto the extension to these Governments of the most liberal financial credits in order that our resources may as far as possible be added to theirs. This will involve organisation and mobilisation of all the material resources of the country to supply war materials and to serve incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant, economical and efficient way possible.

FULL EQUIPMENT OF ARMY AND NAVY.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve an immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States of at least half a million men who should be chosen on the principle of universal liability to service, and also authorisation of a subsequent additional increment of an equal force as soon as it is needed and can be trained. It will involve also the granting of adequate credits to Government, which should be sustained as far as can be equitably sustained by well-conceived taxation in order to avoid as far as possible serious hardships and inflation likely to arise from vast loans.

SUPPLY OF WAR MATERIALS TO ALLIES.

In carrying out these measures we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible with the duty of supplying nations already warring with Germany with materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

GERMAN SPYING AND INTRIGUE.

President Wilson sarcastically said that the self-governed nations did not fill the neighbour states with spies or launch intrigue to bring about a critical posture of affairs which would give an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Cunningly contrived plans for deception or impression and carried from generation to generation could only be worked out and kept from light within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow privileged class.

GREETINGS TO RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY:

The President in the course of a powerful argument in support of the recognition of democratic rights glowingly referred to the Russian revolution and greeted the new regime as a fit partner for the league of honour. The Russian people in all their naive majesty had now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN MEXICO.

It had been proved in the courts of justice that intrigues coming perilously near to disturbing peace and dislocation of industries had been carried out at the instigation of and with the support and personal direction of German officials, proving that Germany purposed aggression at its convenience. The interception of the Note to the German Minister in Mexico was an eloquent testimony of the evil designs.

A MENACE TO SECURITY OF ALL NATIONS.

"We are accepting this challenge, knowing that such a Government can never be a friend but a menace to the security of all democracies. We are accepting battle with this natural foe and shall if necessary spend the whole force of nation to nullify its pretentions. We have no selfish ends to serve and do not desire territorial aggrandisement or indemnities, but are making sacrifies freely as champions of rights of mankind and shall be satisfied only when these are secured."

RELATIONS WITH VIENNA.

President Wilson postponed discussion of the relations with Vienna, indicating that at present they were not fighting Austria-Hungary.

A WARNING TO THE HYPHENATED.

America, he said, did not possess enmity towards the German people and was not seeking to injure or disadvantage them, but was in armed opposition to the irresponsible Government devoid of considerations for humanity and right which was running amok. America would have opportunities to prove her friendship towards the millions of German birth and sympathy living in America. "We shall be proud to prove this to all German-Americans if they stand with us. Disloyalty, however, will be firmly suppressed. Outbreaks might occur, but would be local and not countenanced except by the lawless and malignant few."

RIGHT MORE PRECIOUS THAN PEACE.

President Wilson concluded:—"The necessity for thus addressing the Congress is a distressing and oppressive duty. May be there are many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars. Civilisation itself is seemingly in balance, but right is more precious than peace. In fighting we dedicate our lives and possessions pridefully; we are privileged to spend our blood and might for principles that gave America birth and happiness and peace and which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other."

HUN SUBMARINISM.

FIRST ARMED AMERICAN VESSEL SUNK.

19 SAVED, 28 MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

The United States' Consul at Brest has advised the owners of the steamer Azteo, the first armed American vessel to sail for Europe, that she was sunk by a German submarine on the 2nd instant.

A telegram from Havre says a French patrol boat picked up a boat with nineteen of the crew of Aztec, twenty-eight of whom are missing. The sea is rough and it is feared it may be impossible to rescue them.

ENGLISH AMBASSADOR'S FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7-20 a.m. April 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Ambassador in Washington had telegraphed that he expected the Congress to give President Wilson authority to declare war. (Cheers.)

THE WAR RESOLUTION.

APPROVED BY FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

The Senate's Foreign Relations Committee has approved, with slight verbal amendments, the administration resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany. The Resolution has been introduced in both Houses but its consideration has been deferred till to-morrow. It is expected to pass both the Houses by an overwhelming majority.

AMERICAN AND ENTENTE NAVIES.

STEPS TO ARRANGE WORKING AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The Navy Department announces that steps have been taken with a view to arranging a working agreement between the American and the Entente navies.

The Cabinet considered plans to raise a large war loan by popular subscription.

The Senate had to adjourn owing to a technical objection raised by Pacifist Lafollette, but the Democrat leaders have decided on continuous sitting to-day till the resolution is ratified.

Mr. Roosevelt called at White House to congratulate President Wilson on his speech and reiterated his wish to raise a division of American troops for service in France.

PRESIDENT CHEERED BY CROWD.

ECSTASY OF PATRIOTISM IN THE HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, April 3.
Recd. 7-20 a.m. April 4.

Crowds outside the Capitol cheered frantically as President Wilson entered and left and during his address the Congress roared cheer after cheer in an ecstasy of patriotism. The House vociferously applauded the declaration that the United States would never submit to the injustice also the advice that the United States should help the Allies financially and otherwise, and the declaration for an army based on universal service.

When the President asked the Congress to declare a state of war all present rose yelling approval. At the conclusion of his address all, even a few supposed pacifists, rose waving handkerchiefs and small flags. The cheers were deafening.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

ENEMY THROWN BACK NEAR ILLUKST.

TURKISH SCHOONER MACHINE-GUNNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

A Russian wireless communiqué says, we threw back at the point of bayonet the enemy attacks which penetrated trenches in the regions southward of Illukst and south-eastward of Vladimir-Volynsk.

One of our seaplanes raiding Derkas was compelled to descend.

The aviators machine-gunned a Turkish schooner. The crew abandoned the schooner which the aviators boarded and sailed for Russia. They encountered a heavy storm but reached the Djarligatch peninsula whence they returned to Sevastopol by a torpedo boat.

RUSSIA'S PREPARATION.

TO MEET IMPENDING ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The "Daily Chronicle's" Petrograd correspondent says that M. Gutchkoff in an Order points out that the enemy is preparing a vigorous offensive on the Russian front. He emphasises that the active army needs fresh contingents and instructs commanders and Governors to comb out all except indispensable men in the rear and train them rapidly for service at the front.

PROBABLE TIGHTENING OF BLOCKADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

Immediate tightening of blockade is regarded as probable in consequence of American intervention.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

VISIT KAISER AND KAISERIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

A Berlin telegram says that the Emperor and Empress of Austria, Czernin and Chief of the Staff, General Arz von Straussenburg have arrived at German Headquarters on a visit to the Kaiser and Kaiserin.

AMERICAN AND CHINESE MINISTERS.

ARRIVE IN BERNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERNE, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The American and the Chinese Ministers in Brussels with their staffs have arrived here.

RATION IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 31.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

The daily bread ration in Holland is now nine ounces.

NO NEWSPAPERS ON GOOD FRIDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7-20 a.m. April 4.

No English newspapers will be published on Good Friday.

SOUTH ABERDEEN BY-ELECTION.

A COALITION VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

The South-Aberdeen by-election result is:—

Fleming, (Coalition) 3283.
Watson, (Independent) 1507.
Pethick Lawrence, (Peace) 323.

DR. WILSON'S SPEECH

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

BRITISH PRESS EULOGY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, April 4.
Recd. 8-15 p.m., April 4.

Paris is overjoyed at President Wilson's speech. Crowds besieged newspaper kiosks and struggled for glimpse of the tapes in cafes. Great demonstrations were held outside American buildings. Similar scenes were witnessed in provincial cities.

A COMPLETE EXPRESSION OF NATION'S IDEALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

Newspapers in the United States, irrespective of political affiliations, unanimously eulogise President Wilson's address as a complete expression of the nation's ideals.

BRITISH PRESS OPINIONS ON DR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 6-5 a.m., April 5.

Though the vast potentialities of American aid to the Allies are appreciated the uppermost feeling produced by Dr. Wilson's speech is one of deep emotion at the moral endorsement of the Allies' cause in a noble and moving utterance which like the voice of humanity, has awakened the conscience of the world to realism, namely, fight between systems of Government not quarrel between peoples. The speech which is compared with Mr. Abraham Lincoln's most notable utterance, is variously described as a new Declaration of Rights, as a new Gospel in the governance of mankind and as a fitting sequel to the Russian revolution. Both events are bound to have the most profound influence on the destinies of nations.

Some papers regard the speech as clinching arguments for the policy which has lately been much advocated, namely, no peace with Hohenzollerns.

The "Daily Chronicle" hopes that the Allies will now officially declare for such a policy.

The "Daily Mail" says:—For the world's security, the Germans must be freed from the despots, who have inculated them with a passion for slaughter and cruelty. They must be removed.

The "Daily Telegraph" says:—We take President Wilson to mean that the United States will only conclude peace with the German people when they have abandoned inhumanities practised by their present regime of intriguers and desperadoes.

BOARD TO ADVISE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ACCEPT AMENDED RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS April 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao moved a resolution urging the appointment of an advisory board for consultation by the Industrial and Co-operative Department. An amendment was proposed by Mr. Gordon Fraser and Mr. Rajagopalachari on behalf of the Government accepted the amended resolution, that an advisory board consisting of two Indians and two Europeans interested in industrial development in this Presidency, be appointed for a period of 12 months as an experimental measure to co-operate with the industrial department and advise regarding the question of policy.

The Raja of Ramnad moved that the existing Criminal Investigation Department be so organised as to take up in a greater degree than it does at present, the detection of grave crimes in the muffusil districts. Mr. Gillman replied and expressed the inability of the Government to accept the proposal. After some discussion the motion was put to vote and lost, 17 voting for and 20 against.

The Council stands adjourned till to-morrow, the 5th April.

Morning and evening drills under the new compulsory service tables have begun in Allahabad. Attendance is good, among those falling in the ranks are High Court Judges and other superior civil and judicial officers.

TRADE CARD SCHEME.

RELEASE OF MUNITION WORKERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. April 4.

Mr. Henderson, presiding at the Conference on the trade card scheme, stated that in view of the army's need it was necessary to release a large number of munition workers. He foreshadowed a new system by which those indispensable would not be disturbed.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

ITS FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ADVANTAGES.

MR. K. S. IYER ON INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

At the War Loan public meeting held at Girgaum on Tuesday, Mr. K. S. Aiyar, J.P., Incorporated Accountant, speaking on the advantages of investing in this loan, said a loan of Rs. 150 crores was being raised to be handed over to the British Exchequer as India's humble contribution to the financial resources of the British Empire for the successful conduct of this World War. It was superfluous to enlarge on the self-evident proposition that our duty and loyalty to the King-Emperor and the British Empire, our patriotism and our sense of righteous indignation against the barbarism of our enemies and our instinctive support of the righteousness of the cause for which the British Empire is fighting, made it imperative on Indians to contribute their quota of men and money.

He desired to confine his attention to the financial and economic advantages that would accrue to India as a whole and to the individual subscribers to the loan if the whole of the Rs. 150 crores was taken up in India. Sir William Meyer expected India to subscribe for Rs. 15 crores. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer expected the public to take up £500 millions of the latest British War Loan, but was agreeably disappointed to find the amount taken up to rise to £100 millions. May a still bigger surprise be in store for Sir William Meyer and may much more than Rs. 15 crores be taken by Indians. Sir Thomas Holland's Board was at present engaged in utilising the industrial resources and machinery of India for creating and increasing the output of war supplies. As the proceeds of this loan were going to be spent in India for this purpose it must result in materially increasing our industrial efficiency. The economic advantage to India consisted in the fact that her industrial efficiency once stimulated and enlarged would remain with us after the war and become available for general industrial purposes. It was, therefore, to our advantage to contribute largely to the Indian War Loan and place a large amount of capital at the disposal of our Government for expenditure in India during the war.

The economic regeneration of India depends not only on the development of our industries, but also on the development of our credit institutions. If subscribers to the War Loan pour in not only from the classes but also from the masses, the masses will soon begin to practically realise the interest earning capacity of even small sums of money and the immense utility of credit institutions. They will then become powerful supporters from practical experience of banking institutions which endeavour to draw into a common fund the unutilised small sums of money lying idle in the hands of numerous individuals. Mr. Aiyar then proceeded to explain the different aspects of the War Loan scheme.

SOME ATTRACTIVE FEATURES OF THE SCHEME.

Referring to the 5 per cent. War Loan, he explained that it yielded 5¼ per year if the conversion rights were retained, but that it yielded 5½ per cent. per year if the conversion warrants were sold. This was a high rate of interest when compared with the rates hitherto realisable from first class securities. Municipal and Port Trust Debentures yielded only 4 per cent. interest and even house property in Bombay, after making fair allowances for taxes, repairs, fire insurance and depreciation, hardly yielded 5½ per cent. *nett*, and in the case of house property the whole of the amount invested will not become realisable on a sale at the end of 30 years. This will form a very good kind of investment where an increased annual income is of essential importance as in the case of educational and other public institutions, Life Assurance Companies, Hospitals, Libraries and Trust Funds. He recommended the payment of marriage dowries in War Loan scrips instead of in cash or jewels, as the scrips will yield an annual income and this annual income will take the place of annual presents.

If holdings in previous Government loans were converted into the 5 per cent. War Loan, the annual income in the case of Government Paper of the face value of Rs. 1,000 would be increased

from Rs. 30 to Rs. 32-8 in the case of 3 per cent. paper,
from Rs. 35 to Rs. 38 in the case of 3½ per cent. paper, and
from Rs. 40 to Rs. 46 in the case of 4 per cent. paper.

The War Bonds were really deposits with Government for three or five years at 5½ per cent. These War Bonds are a great advantage to persons who may want the money back for family or business purposes at the end of a few years. Bankers generally pay 4 per cent. on Fixed Deposits and millowners often pay 5 per cent. on similar deposits. The deposit therefore with Government for a period of three or five years at 5½ per cent. was an exceedingly attractive form of investment for people who want the capital back early.

POST OFFICE CERTIFICATES

The next special feature of the present War Loan scheme is the issue of the Post OfficeFive-year Cash Certificates of small denominations suited to the requirements of the masses. A payment of Rs. 7-12 in cash any day this year before the 15th of October entitles the holder to receive Rs. 10 *at the end of five years, viz., Rs. 7-12 on* account of principal and Rs. 2-4 on account of accumulated interest. Hence *Rs. 100 cash invested in the purchase of* such Post Office certificates will amount to *Rs. 129 at the end of five years, compound* interest being allowed at 5½ per cent. The high interest earning capacity of the Post Office certificates thus becomes obvious. If these Post Office certificates become popular, it is just possible that Government may continue to issue such certificates even after the 15th of October next till the total amount of the loan taken up amounts to Rs. 150 crores. The Post Office certificates will also be a very suitable and educative form of investment for ladies. It will pay ladies to sell part of their jewels for the high prices now ruling in the market and invest the proceeds of such sales in Post Office certificates. If the sale proceeds amount to Rs. 100 and if they are invested in the purchase of Post Office certificates, it will amount to Rs. 129 at the end of five years, for which amount more jewels can be secured than the jewels now sold and invested. It was a common practice among Hindu ladies to make presents to their daughters and other female relations on various festive occasions, which presents frequently take the form of a half sovereign. Girls accumulate these presents and when they reach a good figure they utilise it for making some small jewel for themselves. Mr. Aiyar suggested to heads of Hindu families the advisability of their purchasing a number of Post Office cash certificates of the face value of Rs. 10 each and keep these in reserve for being presented to daughters, sons-in-law and other relations on those festive occasions when it was usual in the family to make a present of gold or silver.

WAR BONDS.

War Loan scrips and War Bonds may be purchased in the joint names of husband and wife, father and son, payable to either or survivor. Purchases in this form are frequently adopted by Indians on this side of India for purposes of avoiding difficulties in connection with the obtaining of probate of will or letters of administration on the death of one of them. It will make the Post Office certificates much more popular if *a similar concession was allowed in their* case and Post Office certificates were allowed to be taken in the joint names of two persons and if they are made more readily transferable.

The terms offered by Government enable people to invest in the present loan their savings on hand as well as their expected savings between now and October next. But what if they desire to invest a still larger amount in the present loan? Are there any facilities available to a person who desires to invest in this loan his expected savings during the next 12 or 24 months? They will be pleased to learn that various private firms and institutions as well as Government offices and quasi-Government offices have matured their schemes for enabling their employees and the public to invest in this loan their expected savings during the next year or two. Orders have just been issued by the Government of India granting advances of pay for investment in this War Loan and recovering the same from their salaries in 10 monthly instalments.

CENTRAL BANK'S SCHEME.

He then drew attention to a very attractive scheme that had been adopted by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay. The Central Bank of India is prepared to purchase for you War Loan scrips or War Bonds on your paying in cash 10 per cent. of the face value and your agreeing to pay the balance in monthly instalments of 5 per cent. The bank allows you on the sums of money paid by you every month the same rate of interest as is allowed by Government on the scrip or bond purchased, *i.e.*, 5½ per cent. in the case of War Bonds and 5½ per cent. in the case of War Loan scrips. The scrip or bond is retained by the bank as security for the loan and is handed over to you after you have paid all *the instalments due. The bank makes no* profit on this transaction, nor do you sustain any loss of interest by the transaction.

TURF CLUB LOTTERY.

Mr. Aiyar drew their attention to the War Loan Lottery started by the Turf Club of Bombay, by which the purchase of a Ten Rupee ticket may enable the purchaser to draw prizes of the value of one to ten lakhs of rupees. As the prizes were to be given in the shape of 5½ per cent. War Bonds, even the drawers of blanks will have the satisfaction of having contributed to the War Loan. The 1000 prize winners will get in 5½ per cent. War Bonds prizes of the face of Rs. 1000 to Rs. 10,00,000.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES AND SIR W. MEYER VISIT WAR LOAN BUREAU.

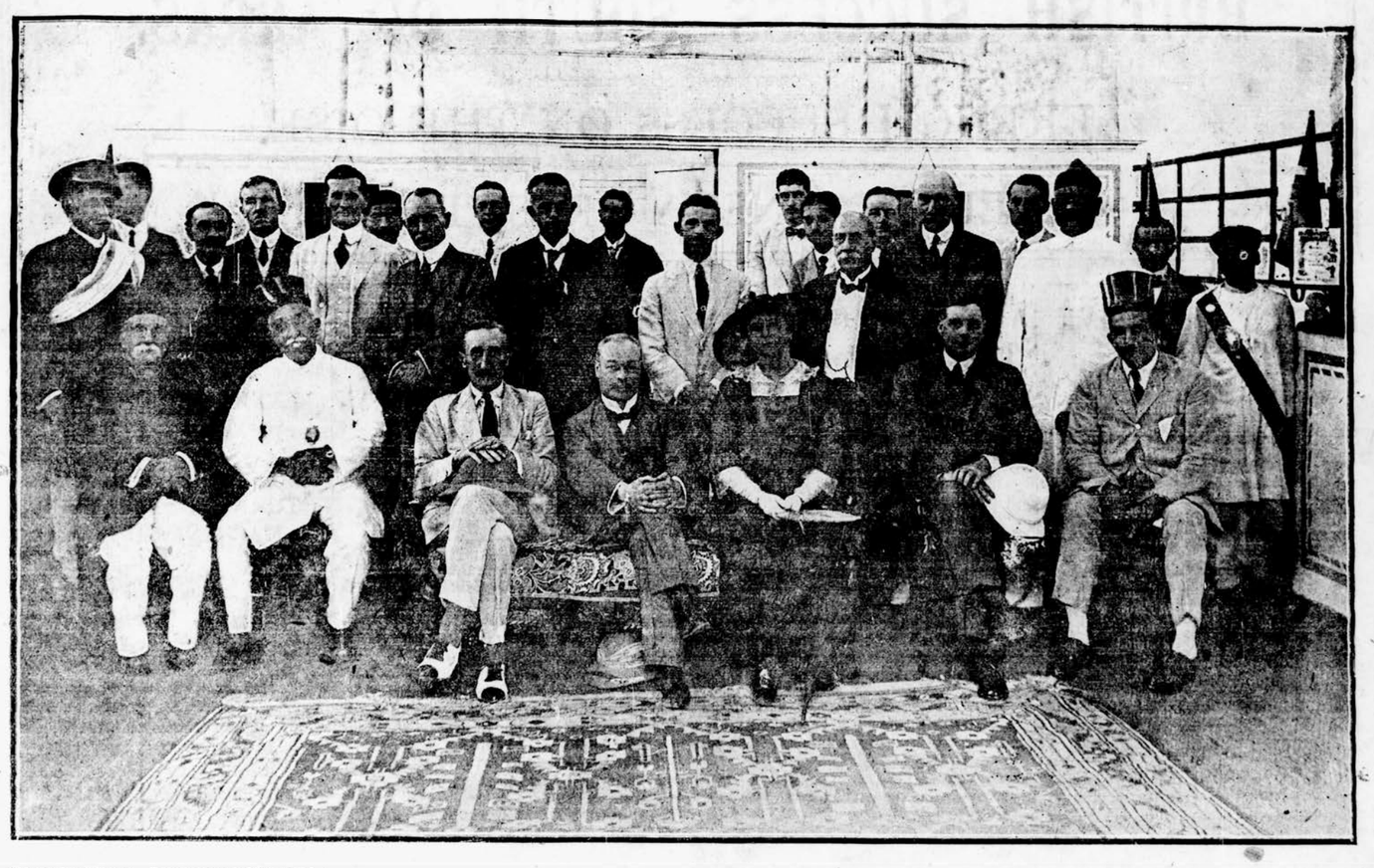


Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

Front Row (seated) from left to right: The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Shapurji Broacha, Lord Willingdon, Sir William Meyer, Lady Willingdon, Mr. T. W. Birkett, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.



Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

U. P. GOVERNMENT AND ISLINGTON REPORT.

PUBLIC BODIES TO BE CONSULTED ON RECOMMENDATION.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, April 3.

At to-day's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council Mr. Pim presented the Budget for 1917-18. The resolution recommending that at least two posts of superintendents of Police be filled by promotion, hitherto, of Deputy Superintendents was on a division carried by 19 votes to 17. The Government accepted the resolution agreeing to consult the Congress Committee, Moslem League and other public bodies before sending its own recommendations to the Imperial Government regarding the Public Services Commission.

The Council adjourned till Wednesday the 4th April.

RESOLUTION ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC LOST.

LUCKNOW, April 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Council an interesting debate took place on Mr. Chintamani's resolution that power be given to determine the number and situation of liquor shops in their respective areas. On a division the resolution was lost.

Another resolution regarding the reorganisation of the Agra Medical College was withdrawn. The Council then adjourned.

WAR LOAN INFORMATION BUREAU.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES' VISIT

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, accompanied by the Hon. Sir William Meyer, Finance Member of the Government of India, and the Earl of Latham, A.-D.-C., paid a visit yesterday to the Women's War Loan Office. The party subsequently visited the War Loan Information Bureau next to the Currency Office in Esplanade Road, where they were received by the Hon. Mr. T. W. Birkett, Chairman of the Bombay Citizens' Executive Committee, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, one of the Secretaries, and others. Among others present on the occasion were: The Hon. Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy; the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha; Sir Stanley Reed; Sir Sassoon J. David; Sir Shapurji B. Broacha; Sir V. D. Thackersey; the Hon. Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne; the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg; Mr. J. E. Needham; the Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta; Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy; Mr. J. Baptista; the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel; the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell; Mr. R. Barlow; Mr. R. Aitken; Mr. A. J. Billimoria; Mr. J. A. D. McBain; Mr. J. Crerar; Mr. C. Burns; Mr. M. A. J. Noble and others.

INSIDE ARRANGEMENTS.

The neat little shamiana, which has been erected near the Currency Office, presents a very attractive appearance. It has entrances both in Esplanade Road and Medows Street. Entering the Bureau from Esplanade Road, one finds on the right an office where investors can obtain Cash Certificates. On the left has been reserved space where later on tickets for the lottery organised by the Western India Turf Club will be obtainable. Facing the entrance is a table on which are placed pamphlets giving information about investments.

WAR LOAN POSTERS.

A number of posters and cartoons, dealing with the War Loan, are hung on the walls, notable among which was a cartoon drawn by Mr. S. H. Prater of the Bombay Natural History Society in which a Hun is being hustled by the Indian War Loan in the shape of a "tank" and the public are appealed to get the "tank" ready "for the last big push." Then there are a series of cartoons drawn by the "Hindi Punch" artists, in one of which an Indian investor is seen reading a War Loan poster and exclaiming "What merely 5 per cent.! I can get more elsewhere." He is next shown taking his money to "Messrs. Swindle & Co.," who, however, suspend payment within a week of the investment, and the man is ruined. As a contrast, another man is shown investing his money in the War Loan and feeling that it is safe. Next is seen a poster showing a British and an Indian soldier saying "Fighting is our business; Paying is your business." Last but not the least in interest is a poster in which John Bull is shown saying to an elephant representing India: "You seem to make light of your load" (the contribution). The collection is expected to be shortly enriched by cartoons drawn by the grand-daughter of the Hon. Mr. Wacha and by the Bombay School of Art.

FINANCE MEMBER'S APPEAL FOR YET GREATER EFFORTS.

Their Excellencies and Sir William Meyer, after shaking hands with the members of the Executive Committee, proceeded to inspect the arrangements made in the Bureau. They then purchased a number of Cash Certificates, Sir William Meyer remarking that he got richer with every fresh purchase that he made of the certificates and asking those present to do likewise. The Finance Minister is reported to have said, at the conclusion of his visit to the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau the other day that Bombay, having secured a lead over Bengal in the War Loan subscriptions, should now try to top the total of the contributions made by the rest of India including Bengal. Yesterday at the *Information Bureau the Finance Member* appealed to the Executive Committee to make greater efforts in the matter.

Their Excellencies and the Finance Member left after spending about an hour at the Information Bureau.

WAR LOAN RACE.

BOMBAY LOSING GROUND SLIGHTLY.

BENGAL NOW 73 LAKHS BEHIND.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to time of going to Press.

	Rs.
*Bombay ..	..3,93,05,900
Bengal ..	..3,19,95,500
Madras ..	.. 23,70,600
United Provinces ..	32,88,300
Punjab ..	.. 61,43,600
Burma ..	.. 36,21,900
Bihar and Orissa ..	5,56,700
Central Provinces ..	12,10,300
Assam ..	.. 1,12,900
Minor Administrations.	9,08,300
† Total	..8,95,14,000

*Exclusive of Rs. 3,19,250 subscribed through the Post Office up to 28th March.

†Exclusive of Rs. 11,19,575 subscribed through the Post Office up to 28th March.

WARD MEETINGS IN BOMBAY.

A public meeting of the Residents of B Ward will take place at the junction of Dongri Street and Musjid Bridge, near Mandvi Police Chowky, to-day at 6-45 p.m. when the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, will preside.

A meeting of the residents of E Ward will take place on Sunday the 8th at 6 p.m. at the Telugu Hall, 2nd Kamatipura Street, for the purpose of organizing weekly meetings and a band of workers to pay personal visits to explain the duty of citizens to subscribe to the War Loan and the benefits from such investment.

SUGGESTION TO CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

WARD COMMISSIONERS TO EXPLAIN LOAN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 4.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman informed the Commissioners that he had received a letter from the Secretary of the War Loan Committee suggesting that each ward commissioner may be asked to hold ward meetings for the purpose of explaining the war loan and its objects. This would greatly assist the Committee in its efforts to give publicity to the loan.

SECOND WAR LOAN MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

The second meeting in connection with the Indian War Loan will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday next. H's Excellency the Earl of Ronaldshay will preside.

Abjanab Pirsaheb Jhandawala Beg, zemindar of Pir Jhando, Hyderabad, as well as Pir, with some fifty thousand followers among zemindar and merchant classes in Sind, Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat, has issued a circular advising all "Murids" to subscribe to war loan to the best of their ability and popularise it among their friends.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER TENDERS APOLOGY.

FOR IMPROPER REMARKS AGAINST A BARRISTER.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, April 4.

Mr. J. G. Bourne, Assistant Commissioner, Nagpur, tendered an apology to Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar.-at-Law, for having made against him in his absence, in his court, on the 8th ultimo, certain improper and uncalled-for remarks referring to a previous incident and calling him unmannerly and also threatening to haul him up for contempt of court.

The incident referred to was that at the Khamgaon railway station, Mr. Bourne was seated in a first class compartment barring the ingress of Mr. Abhyankar, who wanted to get into the same compartment. He had to insist on Mr. Bourne's removing his legs to allow him and his luggage to get in, which he evidently did not like.

LORD RONALDSHAY ON HIS TASK.

AN INFORMING INTERVIEW.

BY ST. NIHAL SINGH.

St. Nihal Singh contributes an interesting article to the "Modern Review" based on interviews with Lord Ronaldshay before he left London for India.

As it is important for Indians to know the spirit in which Lord Ronaldshay is going out to India to assume the Governorship of Bengal, and what he proposes to do during his term of office, I arranged for a series of meetings with his Lordship. I must confess that I asked him many pertinent questions—some of them may have, perhaps, even bordered on impertinence. But I wished to ascertain whether or not he, on the eve of his departure for Bengal, viewed our people and proglems from the angle of a Conservative politician who was associated with Lord Curzon during the latter's Indian Viceroyalty. The Noble Earl's utterances in Parliament, his published writings, and the questions that he asked as a member of the Public Services Commission, have caused much misgiving in India. I, therefore, endeavoured to find out whether the Governor-designate of Bengal meant to be sympathetic or hostile to Indian aspirations, whether he would help or hinder our progress.

If Lord Ronaldshay winced at my searching questions, he did not let me see any signs of displeasure. A good-natured smile flickered over his lips most of the time I was with him. Occasionally he talked with great reserve: this was especially the case when I pressed him to make definite statements about the policy he intended to pursue as Governor of Bengal. As a rule, however, he spoke with frankness. I particularly appreciated the absence of restraint because I was not asked, every now and again, to withho'd this or that from publication, as is the custom with so many publicists, to the great annoyance of interviewers.

IN THE LIBRARY.

I visited Lord Ronaldshay thrice, and altogether spent four or five hours with him. We met in his library—a good-sized room for a house in London It had a large fire-place, and a bright fire was burning in it—very welcome, for the weather was most inclement. Lord Ronaldshay's table was loaded down with papers, reference books, and account books, (the latter, I noticed, were locked). In front of the Earl's chair stood, on a pedestal, a brass Buddha in the traditional reposeful attitude, and, on another stand, stood a bronze Indian figure. Cupboards full of books lined the walls, and books lay on several tables. Heads of deer and antelope that he had brought down with his rifle in various parts of Asia—for he has travelled and hunted in Ceylon, India, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Central Asia, Siberia, Japan, China, and Burma—were nailed to the walls.

Lord Ronaldshay was not at all a formidable person. He did not have the chilly manner that is usually ascribed to the English, nor did he have the aristocrat's haughtiness. I found him to be pleasant and friendly. He talked plainly, and without affectation. At times a smile spread over his face, and his eyes twinkled with merriment. He often laughed heartily. His face in repose showed him to be a student capable of much thought. When in deep thought, his fine forehead would become wrinkled—perhaps much more so than one would expect in an Englishman of his years—he was forty last June—and one so fond of hunting and out-door life. He had a medium figure and was dressed simply. From what I could judge of him, I should say that he is a good "mixer," and has great social talents, which, if he chooses to exert them, will please Indians.

THE PROGRAMME.

One of the first questions that I asked the Governor-designate of Bengal was: "Is your Lordship going out to India with a cut-and-dried programme in your mind as to what you intend to do during the five years that your Lordship will be in charge of the youngest Presidency?"

"No," replied Lord Ronaldshay, without a moment's hesitation. "It would be wrong for me to go out there with a definite scheme in my head." He added, "I wish to look around me when I get there, and see what needs to be done before I determine what I shall do. I was not very long in Bengal and I have been away for some time. Things change—even in the East; especially in time of war. The very reason that a Governor is sent out from this country is that he will be able to bring a fresh mind to bear upon Indian questions; and I do not intend to defeat that purpose by going out with a definitely settled programme of reforms that I intended to carry out during the full term of my office."

Lord Ronaldshay appeared to be very much in earnest when he uttered these words—and I believed that he meant what he said. His reply was broad, as, indeed, was my question. I, therefore, narrowed the scope of my inquiry, and asked: "Are there any reforms that your Lordship has very much at heart, and that you wish to make, provided you find a favourable opportunity?"

The noble Earl did not answer me quite so readily as he had replied to my first question. He chose his words carefully, and spoke in measured tones: "Yes", he said, "I wish to see some administrative reforms carried out in Bengal.

More than likely he would have stopped there, but for the question "What reforms, pray?" that he must have seen in my eyes. Without compelling me to put this querry into words, he went on to say: "Several of the Bengal districts are too large and cumbersome for a single officer to administer, and I wish to do what I can to lighten the responsibilities of such officers. Moreover, I think, so far as I can judge, that the 'circle system' is one which might be developed with advantage."

HIS RETICENCE.

There Lord Ronaldshay paused, and I fired a volley of questions at him. "What about reforming the Calcutta Municipality?" I asked.

"That is a contentious measure, I believe, and I understand that so long as the war lasts, measures of this character can only be dealt with by consent," he replied.

"Yes," I added, "Lord Carmichael recently expressed his regret that he had been unable to complete this work before retirement."

Lord Ronaldshay had seen the passage in Lord Carmichael's speech to which I alluded, but in vain did I press him to tell me what he intended to do in the matter after the hostilities were over. The view he took was that it was premature to say anything on the subject—and there I let the matter rest.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

I next asked him what he intended to do about speeding up literacy. Before I gave him time to answer this question, I reminded him that illiteracy was appalling in Bengal, as, indeed, it was in the rest of India, facilities were poor and inadequate, and the rate of present progress was painfully slow.

He did not challenge my statements, and told me that he intended to do all in his power to advance education. "It is largely a question of money," he said, and he implied that the Presidency had to content itself with the grants made by the Imperial Government.

I asked if the Government of Bengal could not influence the Imperial Government to be more generous. He believed that it could. At any rate, he certainly intended to do his utmost to extend and to improve education. That was one point on which his mind was quite made up. He knew, however, that the task was gigantic and patience was essential. He especially deplored the lack of trained teachers. But said that the Government could do much to remove that lack.

Next we discussed what sort of education Lord Ronaldshay would give to Bengal. My questions on this point were many and searching. The information elicited may thus be condensed:

Lord Ronaldshay is not averse from literary education. But he thinks it is a mistake to make every one go through the mill of literary education. He would like to see greater emphasis laid upon the necessity for vocational training—agricultural, industrial, and commercial education. He believes that a great mistake has been made in not developing such education.

It did me good to hear Lord Ronaldshay deplore the lack of facilities for teaching technical instruction in India. He said that arrangements should exist in India to enable Indians to acquire efficient training in the highest branches of medicine, engineering, and all sorts of arts and crafts. It was altogether wrong, he added, that Indians should feel obliged to leave their country to go to Europe and America to acquire technical education of the higher type.

In answer to a question put by me, Lord Ronaldshay admitted that residence in foreign countries widened the intellectual horizon, but he inveighed against the necessity of any man having to go out of his home-land because he could not get the education that he desired in his own country.

ASPIRATIONS OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

Soon we drifted to a discussion of the aspirations of the "educated classes." His Lordship took the earliest opportunity to contradict the report that he was hostile to such aspirations, or that he was even apathetic towards them.

Here came the opportunity to ask Lord Ronaldshay if this had always been his sentiment, or if the war had altered his opinions on the subject. His reply came much more readily than I had reason to expect. The part India had chosen to take in the war had, of course, moved him, and naturally had made him more sympathetic towards his Indian fellow-subjects. But even before the great struggle commenced, and Indians had mingled their blood with that of the British on European and other battle-fields, he sympathized with the legitimate aspirations of Indians.

PREVIOUS WRITINGS AND SPEECHES.

He had hardly finished this statement when I asked him if his writings and speeches, and his conduct on the Public Services Commission did not give an impression at variance with what he told me. My query was blunt, and it roused his Lordship.

"Your are referring to the passages that have been quoted in the Indian press to make me out to be a reactionary and hostile to Indians," he began. I answered by a nod, and he continued: "Well, I have been treated unfairly by persons who have quoted—or rather misquoted—me. They have taken isolated passages, which bared of their original context, convey a very wrong impression of what I really meant. In some cases, qualifying clauses have been cut out to give a sinister construction to my words."

I asked for an example.

"Take, for instance, the statements about the press," he said. The impression is given that I wish to suppress the Indian opinion, or, at any rate, to restrict the freedom of Indian writers. Nothing is further from my ideas, now or at any time. When I urged, in the House of Commons, that rigorous measures be applied to certain organs—papers that were openly preaching the doctrines of terrorism, advocating the cult of the bomb and the revolver—papers like the "Jugantur," which have since been suppressed. My meaning is clear from the words I employed at the time. If I remember correctly, I spoke of the "poisonous" press. Now if you leave out such an important clause in quoting my words, you create an erroneous and distorted impression. I never meant to apply my remarks to papers that were edited by responsible men who were loyal to the British Crown and who carried on their agitation in a perfectly constitutional manner. I may have had differences of opinion with such editors, but I did not and do not advocate their suppression. Yet that is precisely what my critics are trying to make my words imply. It is gross and dishonest misrepresentation. It is done daily—here as well as in India: and all public men suffer from it, more or less. But such treatment is unfair, all the same."

SPEECHES ON INDIAN UNREST.

Lord Ronaldshay's expressive face lit up with animation as he jerked out these sentences. The smile that usually plays about his lips had vanished. His large eyes were aglow. His broad forehead was knitted. He paused for a minute or so and that pause enabled him to compose himself. Then he went on;

"Besides, it is important to bear in mind the conditions under which these words were spoken. The original speeches were made in the House of Commons seven or eight years ago and later were worked up into a chapter in my book, 'An Eastern Miscellany,' published in 1911. At the time I made these statements there was grave unrest in India. Political murders were being openly advocated and were being actually committed. Englishmen at home could not contemplate such acts of violence with calmness. Their feelings were roused. They cried out for the ruthless suppression of the anarchists. I was not the only Englishman who demanded the annihilation of the wrong-doers. On whatever subject I may have changed my views, I continue to think that we cannot permit terrorism to grow in the dark. But why should anyone do me injustice by giving a wider meaning to my words than I intended them to have—by applying to law-abiding Indians the expressions that I applied to foul murderers?"

As Lord Ronaldshay had referred more than once to his speeches in the House of Commons, I asked him if the chapters on India in "An Eastern Miscellany" were made up of such speeches. He answered me in the affirmative. That led me to suggest to him, as delicately as possible, that party politics might have had a good deal to do with his statements.

Instead of taking offence at this hint, Lord Ronaldshay quickly answered: "Yes. You have hit the nail squarely on the head. I spoke in the House of Commons, in the heat of debate, as a member of the Opposition. The Liberals were in power, and it was our duty to criticise their administration. We criticised their governance of India as weak and vacillating, and we charged them with lack of resoluteness in dealing with sedition and terrorism. We did not oppose the proposals put forward by them to reform the India Councils in principle, but we did, as we were bound to do, criticise them in detail. Such is the essence of government by the party system."

He had not finished his sentence when I interjected that many Indians did not know sufficiently about the party atmosphere that prevails in the House of Commons to make the necessary allowance in criticising his statements. He said that he feared this was so, and went on to tell me how the atmosphere of the House of Commons becomes charged with electricity, and members belonging to opposite parties fling taunts across the floor. Statements are made under the stress of excitement that appear formidable in cold type.

AS A MEMBER OF SERVICES COMMISSION.

The inference was plain, and, therefore, it was unnecessary to ask Lord Ronaldshay if he wished he had toned down some of the things he had said, or if he felt that it would have been better if some of the things had not been said at all. I did venture to ask him, however, if he was representing Conservatism on the Public Services Commission, and if the questions that he asked while that body was holding its investigations were inspired by his desire to serve the interests of his party.

My query was bold, and if I had had time to consider my language I would no doubt have framed the question in different words. His Lordship answerel me slowly and cautiously. He admitted that various elements were represented on the Public Services Commission—Conservative and Labour, Education and Indian. His selection was perhaps due to his being a Conservative politician who had taken interest in Indian questions. If any questions that he had asked gave umbrage they were asked because he wished all sides of the topics under discussion to be brought to light, so that the Commission would have the Indian and pro-Indian views, as well as the view that opposed the dilution of the Indian services by the further employment of Indians. He was not, however, astuated by animous towards Indian aspirations. On the contrary, he left, and felt strongly, that the employment of Indians in high office had justified itself. This was especially the case with the experiment that had been tried in admitting Indians to the Executive Councils—an experiment that, he admitted, he had viewed with some doubts when it was first proposed. He was among the Commissioners who had recommended to his Majesty the advisability of giving greatly increased opportunities to Indians for employment in the Indian Civil Service and other public services. Perhaps I and other Indians thought that he and his colleagues had not gone far enough. They had, however, to guard against the efficiency of the British Indian Administration being endangered, while providing Indian with greater opportunities. In any case, his signature at the end of the Report of the Public Services Commission showed his sympathy with legitimate Indian aspirations, and he intended to do all that lay in his power to satisfy them during his term of office.

ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

At this point it occurred to me to ask the noble Earl if he realized that Indians aspired to have a representative Government that managed their domestic affairs with no more interference than the self-governing Dominions managed theirs, and that they wanted it to be responsible to them. I asked him if he remembered that he had said in the House of Commons that Parliamentary Government was alien to Eastern traditions—and that this statement had been reproduced in his book, "An Eastern Miscellany."

"Am I to understand," replied that he was familiar with India's demand, and he had not forgotten the remarks made by him, to which I alluded. He pointed out that no one could deny that Parliamentary government had been evolved in the West, and had been adopted in the East only had been introduced. In Japan the Ministry during recent years was responsible to the Lower House, but to the Emperor, and, therefore, the Government could not be said to be democratic, as was the case as put into English Government, which was ousted power by the people and could cease to have by the voters. It was not possible for long a democratic government in India so that as there was the appalling illiteracy there was.

PLEA OF ILLITERACY REFUTED.

I would not let Lord Ronaldshay go on until he had listened to what I had to say. I admitted that the illiteracy in India was appalling, but I pointed out that it did not redound to the credit of the Government. In Japan illiteracy had been wiped out in less than two generations and it was practically certain that it would be wiped out in the Philippines in a generation. He interjected the remark that the Japanese population was not so vast and so divided as that of India and that the problem in the Philippines was still smaller and less complicated. But I held out that the British had had a much longer time to do their work in India. He urged that the immediate introduction of compulsory education might interfere with the economic life of the people, who were mainly agriculturists. My rejoinder was that similar objections had been raised in all countries against making education compulsory, and that in the end education more than made up for any temporary economic loss. Besides, I argued, when education was made compulsory in Japan, the bulk of the Japanese derived their sustenance from land, and continued to do so, even to this day, though not to the same extent. I ended by saying that a system of elementary education could be perfected that would make it possible for the boys and girls of our agricultural population to attend school without much interference with the economic life of the family, and in a few years the farmers would realize what a blessing education was, provided the right sort of education was given, which would make the new generations more efficient farmers, stock-breeders, and dairymen. Lord Ronaldshay appeared to agree with the last point, and he repeated the assurance he had already given that he would promote literacy all he could during his term of office as Governor of Bengal.

INDIAN MEMBERS IN COUNCILS.

Towards the close of my last interview with Lord Ronaldshay, I asked him what he thought of the Indian members of the various Legislative Councils, as re-constituted under the India Councils Act of 1909. He replied that he had had no opportunity of personally observing them at work. But what he had read and heard made him feel that they were, on the whole, a great success. He went on to say that he was profoundly impressed with the calibre of the many Indians with whom he had come in contact. They were distinguishing themselves in many lines of activity—administrative, political, industrial, and commercial. He believed that Indian industries were capable of great expansion, and that Indians were destined to play a great part in developing them.

A REPUDIATION.

I called Lord Ronaldshay's attention to a statement that was appearing in Indian papers to the effect that he believed that Indians did not respect the sanctity of truth. He hotly repudiated the suggestion that he ever accused Indians of this. He was aware of the passage in his writings to which reference was made, and as usual it was an isolated phrase cut away from its context. He said that if it was read in conjunction with what preceded it, any fair-minded person would realize that he was referring solely to the difficulties of travel in *uncivilized* Asia—the difficulties that he had experienced with his muleteers, etc., when travelling in Central Asia; their habit of promising to bring ponies on a certain day and then not doing so for perhaps two or three days afterwards, and so on. I asked Lord Ronaldshay if he could show me the passage, which he did. The sentence to which objection was taken read:

".....Finally, East and West Asia alike vie with one another in proclaiming the existence of that strange and mysterious law by which it appears to have been decreed that among the peoples of the West alone shall the sanctity of Truth meet with respect or recognition." *A Wandering Student in the Far East*, Vol. I., p. 11.

Thereupon I told his Lordship that I, for one, did not wonder that complaint was made, for he spoke of "East and West Asia alike." I said that the statement was much too broad—and this he could not deny. I gathered that ten years later he has seen the wisdom of qualifying his statements, and using words that express precisely what he means.

My final question to Lord Ronaldshay was: "May I say in my report of these interviews that you have great belief in India's potentiality and in the capacity of Indians, and look forward to helping India's evolution?"

The Governor-designate of Bengal smiled and said "Yes."

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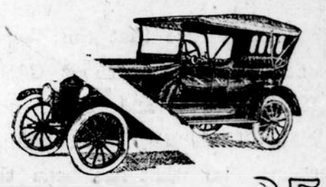


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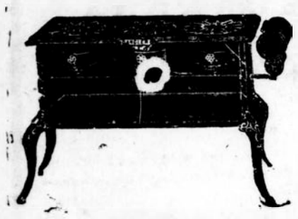
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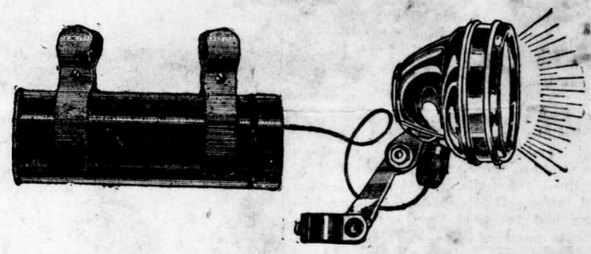
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